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PARLIAMENTARY HISTORY.

MONDAY, May 5th, in the House of Lords, the order of the day for the third reading of the loan bill being read,

Lord Wycomb (Earl of Shelburne) called their Lordships' attention to two propositions, which he introduced by a preface of considerable length, disclaiming all ideas of rancour and enmity, and professing to be actuated by no retrospective motives whatever. It had been stated, he said, by a noble Viscount (Lord Stormont) the other day, that to make any alterations in the loan bill would prove a dangerous experiment, in the present exigence of affairs, inasmuch as it would rouse the jealousy of the other House, who claimed the exclusive privilege of being the sole institutors and directors of all money bills. He had a good deal turned in his mind the propriety of the other House throwing out a money bill, on account of any amendments made by their lordships. The question, their lordships well knew, occurred in the year 1671, or thereabout, and had never been clearly decided; he, however, had learned from an honest and worthy man, as great and respectable an authority as could be consulted on the subject, that it had ever been the opinion of the great men his contemporaries, in Queen Anne's time, and indeed of all the great men, at all times, that the more their lordships' right of interfering with money bills was given up, the more the House would get into confusion, and the more mischief would follow. But, without meaning to agitate that question at present, as nothing could be farther from his intention.

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tion than to distress government, or interrupt public business, he had hit upon a middle line, which would rescue him from the necessity of opposing the third reading of the loan bill, and would establish a principle for every ministry, by which to conduct future loans. Previous to stating the reasons, on which he grounded the resolutions, which he should have the honour to move, he would desire that the protest of the 21st of March 1781 might be read from the journals. It was the strong protest on Lord North's loan of that year, and was signed by the Lords Rockingham, Portland, Osborne, J. St. Asaph, De Ferrars, Fitzwilliam, Bolton, and Ponsonby, and was read accordingly at the table. In referring to this protest, he declared, he meant nothing personal to the noble lords now in office. He would have signed the protest himself, and lamented that, wearied out with fruitless opposition to measures, which ultimately had nearly induced the ruin of the country, he had been absent on the occasion. The reasoning in it was plain and forcible; and the application obvious. The loan of that year was protested against on three different grounds; the improvidence of the bargain; the corrupt operation; and the partial distribution of it. To these, he would add a lottery as a fourth; as reprehensible, in his mind, as any thing belonging to the loan of the present year. It was usual for persons not skilled in loans to suspect a mystery in them; he who affected to make a mystery of them meant to deceive; nothing could be more simple, when looked at with attention; it was only necessary

necessary to consider millions as hundreds, and to enter on the account, with the same degree of care that men bestow on their private affairs. He pointed out the different methods of making a loan, by an open subscription; by a close one; and lastly, by a competition. The first he considered as a measure to be adopted rather in time of peace than in war. He thought extremely well of a close one, but advised to keep the sum wanted a profound secret, till the last moment; to give it to as few as possible; and to give those few the whole, without the smallest reserve. When a few had the whole, a smaller profit satisfied them, because it was exactly the same, whether a money-lender got a small profit on a large return of capital, or a great profit on a small return. Another precaution was, to treat for it with none but rich and responsible men, who could bring it gradually to market, and buy it in again, if it fell low. He then entered into a minute discussion of the terms of the present loan, and stated the loss to the public at 650,000*l*. This, he contended, was infinitely a worse bargain for the public, than the loan of 1781, which stood reprobated in the protest just read, but which nevertheless was so far excuseable, that it was made in time of war. He condemned the reserve that had been made, as every way indefensible; nobody but ministers could tell who were covered under the large sums allotted to bankers. The very idea of giving to bankers he reprehended very severely, and declared that in France it was a common saying, "Get but possession of the bankers, and the whole kingdom may easily be managed through that influence." The third mode of making a loan, by competition, was in his opinion, a very good one; and in the present case, he knew the Treasury had an offer of a competition, from four gentlemen of undeniable responsibility. His lordship next took a view of what had been argued in defence of the loan. Its badness had been ascribed to a certain interregnum, the blame of which had been thrown upon him. He denied the accusation,

and wished to God it could be ascertained to whose conduct that interregnum had been owing. The culprit, be he who he would, ought to be dragged forth to condign punishment, as an example to the whole nation. It had also been charged on the delay of the last administration in quitting their places, after they saw that it was impossible to retain them. That accusation, too, was groundless. On the first resolution of the House of Commons, he had made up his mind, as shortly as possible, to going out. On Saturday morning, as soon as he heard of the resolution and the division, he had asked if notice was given of any motion for Monday, in consequence of the resolutions that had been carried; and he trusted, that to have stood firm in such a moment, and to have done nothing that looked like an attempt to flinch from the justice of his country, would be considered as manly conduct. Finding that no notice of any further motion had been given, and that the House of Commons, notwithstanding its two former resolutions respecting the peace, *durst not proceed against him personally*, he intimated his intention to his sovereign by letter, and went to St. James's on Wednesday, to perform it. It had been asked how a better loan could be made in a hurry? He saw no argument whatever in the question. The loan was settled on Saturday, and not opened to the House of Commons till the Wednesday following. Was that a proof of hurry? In reply to the argument so often resorted to, that the last administration ought to have made the loan, did even those who used that argument think it possible for them, after having lost the confidence of the House of Commons, to have carried through such a measure? Would not they themselves have been the most clamorous to prevent it, had he and his colleagues been weak enough to suppose it practicable, or mad enough to hazard the desperate attempt?

He then went into a discussion of the funds taken to make parts of the loan, and argued upon the propriety of trying a 5 per cent. The creation of such

such a stock would have intimated an intention to pay off a part of the national debt, as soon as possible; it was advisable to raise the money without adding unnecessarily to the debt of the nation. As the case stood, we were to pay 16 millions for 12. It was more advisable to pay a high interest, and incur a small debt of capital, than to have a large capital entailed upon us, by preferring a small interest. If once the idea prevailed, that it was not our intention to lessen the national debt, public credit would be lost, and public credit alone it was, that had upheld us throughout the war, and rendered us the wonder and envy of Europe. He next adverted to the lottery, a measure which he had always reprobated, as poisonous to the morals of the people, and productive of the most pernicious mischiefs. Nor was it, in his mind, at all necessary; six or seven shillings short annuity would always prove as good a make-weight, and be attended with infinitely less fatal consequences to the community. He complimented the Duke of Portland on his integrity, ability, and firmness, and added, that the more honest men were respected, the more narrowly ought they to be watched, when acting with others of suspicious character; he should, therefore, narrowly watch the noble Duke and the present Chancellor of the Exchequer. And after having been up an hour and a half, concluded with moving his first resolution as follows:

“That it is the opinion of this House, that all future loans should be conducted in a manner which may best conduce to the reduction of the national debt, or which may at least not obstruct such a reduction, but rather manifest the intention of government, to proceed in due time to such a measure.”

That the House might be in possession of his full meaning, he would read to their lordships another resolution, which he intended to move—

“That it is the opinion of this House, that whenever it shall be thought expedient, in negotiating a public loan, to deal with individuals, and not on the foot of an open subscription, the

whole sum to be raised shall be borrowed of or taken from such individuals, without reserve of any part for the future disposal of any minister.”

Earl Fitzwilliam defended the negotiators of the loan; if it was not so good as might have been expected, it was to be attributed to the embarrassed situation of men in power, and the absolute necessity they were under of obtaining the money immediately. He followed the noble Earl through many of his calculations, and drew conclusions very different from what had been just made. The money-lenders knew the necessity there was for an immediate supply, and how much would be wanted; sixteen millions had been voted in the House of Commons, and only three had been provided for; they were, therefore, certain, that twelve millions were the very least that could be wanted. A competition, could it have been made, would have been a very desirable thing; but to make a competition there must be two sets of bidders, and the four gentlemen who had written to the Chancellor of the Exchequer advising the measure, had only said that they would be one set, but without stating their terms, or in any way whatever enabling government to take advantage of their advice, or create an auction of the loan. So far from it, that on Friday, when the Chancellor of the Exchequer proposed terms lower than those offered by the money-lenders, though in a very trifle only, three of the letterwriters, who were in the room, had not the spirit to accept the noble lord's terms, or to offer others of their own. With respect to the two resolutions, the one appeared unnecessary, and the other highly improper. No man denied that all loans ought to be made with an intention to proceed, in due time, to the liquidation of the national debt. The present loan had been made with that view, and as to the question, whether creating a five per cent. fund, or raising it on the three per cents. was most advisable? it was mere matter of speculation. In his judgement, the mode adopted was the most practicable, and the most reasonable for the public. To the second resolution

resolution he should also give his direct negative, but conceived it unnecessary to go much into either, because the order of the day must be first disposed of.

Here the House got into some embarrassment as to the order of their proceeding, which being obviated, by Lord Thurlow moving that the third reading of the loan bill be adjourned for an hour,

Lord Shelburne again moved his first resolution, when Lord Stormont observed, that conceiving the resolution and the money bill to be connected, though thus brought separately before their lordships, he trusted he should not be thought disorderly, if he spoke of the latter, though not in fact before the House. He justified the loan from the peculiar circumstances under which it had been made; and declared that all the arguments which rested on its being worse, on account of the reserve, fell to the ground, because the eleven persons, who contracted for it, had been offered the whole without reserve, provided they would take it on better terms for the public. He did not look for much argument in protests, but a flow of parliamentary eloquence and political declamation. He opposed the resolution, and wondered that the last administration had not moved the loan, in the day of triumph, when the news of peace reached the country, before the hour of sad reflection came, and men saw with what a lavish hand our possessions had been dealt away to purchase it: they had sufficient time from the 23rd of January, when the preliminaries arrived, to the 17th of February, when the vote passed against them, in the other House. Even after this they ought to have brought it forward, since they chose to remain in office. A noble lord in the other House had done so, when he found it necessary to retire from his Majesty's service; and it might perhaps have been much better for this country, had they copied that noble lord in that, as well as in many other circumstances.

Lord Thurlow defended the late administration, and ridiculed the idea of

charging them with neglect for not bringing forward the loan.

The Duke of Portland rose to clear up some circumstances with respect to his treating for the loan in the manner he had done, and to state the current prices of stocks when the bargain was settled. When he came into office, there was but 400,000*l.* in the Exchequer, and there were claims on the Treasury for services to the amount of 3,400,000*l.* The navy was in a most mutinous condition, and called to be paid off, and 300,000*l.* and odd had been issued a few days previous to the loan. His predecessors were blameable, either in retaining their offices after they had lost the support of parliament, or in not discharging the duties of office while they remained in.

Lord Keppel corroborated the noble Duke in what regarded the mutinies in the navy, and the necessity of paying off the ships without the loss of a moment.

Lord Sydney, in justification of himself and colleagues, attributed the delay complained of to dissensions among those now in office; and was proceeding to state a number of rumours, when

Earl Ravensworth called him to order, and said they did not come to hear stories about their cabals and struggles, and goings out and comings in.

The Earl of Derby opposed the motion as absurd and impolitic.

Lord Loughborough questioned the good sense of their coming to resolutions concerning loans, where no loans could originate, and where none in fact could be amended or altered. He combated those in question, as sheer nonsense, perfectly inapplicable to the present, or to any future loan. The term loan being used instead of annuity conveyed this absurd idea, that a man who borrowed twelve millions was to do it so cunningly, that he should not, at the same time, run twelve millions in debt. He argued this view of the motion with most successful ridicule, and termed it "the true no-meaning, that puzzles more than wit."

Lord Thurlow attacked Lord Loughborough's mode of treating the motion. He contended against the present

lent loan, as worse than it ought to have been, and worse than it might have been; advised the noble Duke to be upon his guard: strange stories were in circulation relative to the present loan: complained of having been called *the avowed advocate of influence*; appealed to his conduct respecting the contractor's bill, and gave it as his opinion, that the minister ought to be hanged, who corruptly distributed the loan, with a view to influence.

The Earl of Derby expressed his surprise, that the learned lord should now, for the first time, find fault with a mode of making loans, that had obtained for years, without his starting a single objection. He retorted on Lord Sydney for his charge of the interregnum upon the present administration, and said the last administration having lost the confidence of the House of Commons, had caused it; and called upon Lord Shelburne to shew how the plausible promises in the King's speech had been fulfilled, before he urged the noble Duke and his friends, who had been but a fortnight in office, to produce the acts of their administration, in proof of their good intentions.

Lord Shelburne replied to all that had been said against his motion. He did not believe that he had lost the confidence of the House of Commons, but let the House of Commons take care, or they would lose his confidence. With regard to the promises in the King's speech, they had begun to be fulfilled; a Custom-house bill had been presented to the House of Commons; other great and essential plans of reform were ripening, and would soon have been matured, had he and his friends remained in office. Let the noble Earl enquire at the Treasury; he would learn there that great reforms were in preparation, when he was obliged to quit his station. The Admiralty was, he must own, the least active of any great department, with a view to reform. He meant no attack, but such was the fact. In answer to the question, why the last administration did not make the loan? it was to have been brought in, the very next week after the resolution upon the

peace passed the House of Commons. Let the House adopt or reject the resolutions, he was perfectly indifferent; nonsensical as they had appeared to a learned lord, he was content to let them rest on their own bottom.

Lord Keppel bid the noble Earl recollect, that he was at the head of the Admiralty while we were engaged in a war; his attention, therefore, had been directed to the greater objects of actual and immediate service, and not to plans of reform, that could **only be** attended to in times of peace.

Some altercation between Lords Shelburne and Keppel ensued, to which the House thought proper to put a stop. Both the resolutions were negatived without a division, and the loan bill was read a third time, and passed.

In the House of Commons, Lord Maitland read a petition, signed by four persons, complaining of the commander in chief, for not having, at their request, ordered a court-martial to try several complaints brought by them against Sir James Lowther, for speculation, oppression, and other malpractices, while he commanded the Westmoreland militia. The petition had been three months in his hands, and being informed there were proofs to support the allegations, for the truth of which, however, he would not pledge himself, he thought it his duty to present it. He, therefore, moved, that the petition be brought up.

Mr. D. P. Coke seconded the motion.—General Conway gave a detail of the whole business, and said that having the best proofs that the charges were groundless, he had not sent the honourable baronet to trial.

Sir James Lowther entered into a defence of himself, and proved to demonstration, that there was not the least ground for any one of the charges contained in the petition.

Mr. Fox did not approve of such petitions being brought to that House, because it would in the end become a court of appeal from every man, who should think he had cause of complaint against a court-martial or court of enquiry. The motion was negatived *nem. con.* and the House adjourned.

May

May 6th. The House of Lords went into a committee on the American trade bill. On reading the first clause, an amendment was proposed by Lord Walsingham, and rejected. On reading the second clause, Earl Bathurst said, that it was undoubtedly the intent of Parliament, that the discretionary power granted to his Majesty should cease on the expiration of the bill; he, therefore, moved, that an amendment to that effect should be inserted in it, and that the duration of the bill should be only till the 20th of December, 1783. This amendment was agreed to, after which the bill was read, and ordered to be reported the next day.

Previous to reading the order of the day, Lords Thurlow, Mansfield, and Sydney spoke as to the admission of a letter offered in evidence, at the bar of the House, upon a divorce bill; when it was clearly laid down, that no confession, either of a wife or husband, of the commission of adultery, unaccompanied by facts, could be admitted as evidence of guilt, and that the case was no exception to the general rule. The bill was consequently rejected.

The call of the House of Commons standing for this day, brought an uncommonly numerous attendance of members. When the clerk had called over the names, Mr. W. Pitt, seeing Lord North in his place, said, it was reported, that the noble lord remained in that House, only to oppose the proposition that he intended to make to-morrow; he would, therefore, ask him, whether he would consent that it should be debated in a committee of the whole House, a mode of discussion which he himself preferred, as allowing greater latitude of debate.

Lord North said, that to spread a report, that he remained in that House for any particular purpose, was very indecent. It became not him to say when he should be called to the other House, or whether he should ever receive that honour. As to the question put to him, he, for one, would not consent that the resolutions, which the right honourable gentleman intended to move to-morrow, should be discussed

in a committee, as such consent would imply an approbation of the principle of making a reform in the House, to which he would not, at least for the present, give his vote.

General Smith desired to be informed, when the Lord Advocate intended to move for the second reading of the bill for regulating the government of India.

The Lord Advocate said, that when government should have settled how the blank left for the name of the new Governor-general should be filled up, he would move the second reading.

May 7. The important question, concerning the expediency and mode of a reform in the House of Commons, assembled an immense concourse of people, in the lobby and avenues leading to the House. A petition to that effect was presented, by Mr. Masham, from the freeholders of the county of Kent; another from freeholders, whose freeholds lie in the city of London; a third, by Mr. Byng, from the householders of the Tower hamlets; and a fourth, by Mr. Fox, from the electors of the city of Westminster. It may not be improper to premise, that though the debate involved a question of the first importance, and though much ingenious and much solid reasoning was displayed in the course of it, the subject had been previously so much and so generally discussed, that it afforded little novelty of principle or argument. Mr. Pitt opened the business, by expressing his embarrassment and anxiety, at finding himself obliged, for the good of his country, to discover and lay before the House the imperfections of the constitution, upon the excellence of which, while it flourished in its original purity, he expatiated in the highest strains of panegyric. He beheld it with wonder, with veneration, and with gratitude. It gave an Englishman such dear and invaluable privileges, such advantageous and dignified prerogatives, as were beyond the reach of the subjects of every other nation, and approached nearer to a system of perfect freedom, than any form of human polity that ever existed. Raised by it to greatness and to glory, England had
once

once been the envy and the pride of the world. But a series of disastrous events, which had eclipsed her glory, exhibited a sad reverse of fortune. The ruinous consequences of the American war, the immense expenditure of the public money, the consequent heavy burden of taxes, and the pressure of all the collateral difficulties flowing from these, had put the people out of temper, by little and little, and at last provoked them "to turn their eyes inwards on themselves." Searching for the internal sources of their foreign calamities, they naturally turned their attention to the form and practice of the constitution, under which they lived. Upon looking to that House, they found that from the great increase of undue influence, imperceptible in its origin, but rapid in its progress, the spirit of liberty, and the power of check and control over the crown, and the executive government, were greatly lessened and debilitated. Hence clamours sprang up without doors, and hence, as was perfectly natural, in the moment of anxiety to procure an adequate remedy for a practical grievance, a spirit of speculation went forth, and a variety of schemes, founded on visionary and impracticable ideas of reform, were suddenly engendered. But it was not for him, with unhallowed hands, to touch the venerable pile of the constitution, and deface the fabric; innovations were at all times dangerous, and should never be attempted but when necessity called for them. Upon this principle, he had given up the idea which he had suggested to the House last year; and, therefore, his present object was not to innovate, but to revive and invigorate the spirit, without deviating materially from the original form of the constitution. Last year he was told, that the subject ought not to be discussed amid the din of arms; the objection then had its force, but happily could not now be renewed. This, therefore, was the proper time to enter on the business of a reformation. The House itself had discovered that a secret influence of the crown was sapping the very foundation of liberty. By corruption: the

influence of the crown had been felt within those walls, and had often been strong enough to stifle the sense of duty, and to over-rule the propositions made to satisfy the wishes of the people. The House of Commons, in former parliaments, had been base enough to feed the influence that enslaved its members, and thus was at once the parent and the offspring of corruption. At length, it had risen to such a height, that men were ashamed to deny its existence, and the House had been driven to the necessity of voting that it ought to be diminished. Of the various expedients that had been devised to effect so salutary a purpose, *one* was, to extend the right of voting for members to serve in parliament to all the inhabitants of the kingdom indiscriminately, without the distinction of freeholder, or freeman of a corporation, under the idea that it is inconsistent with liberty for any man to be bound by laws, to which he has not given his consent, either in person, or by his representative. This mode he condemned as utterly impracticable, and contradictory, in effect, to the specious principle on which it professed to be built, because, in the strictness of this doctrine, the minority on every election, and the constituents of the minority on every division in that House, would be bound by laws enacted not only without their consent, but expressly against it. His idea of representation was, that the members once chosen and returned to parliament were in effect the representatives of the people at large, as well of those who did not vote at all, or having voted gave their votes against them, as of those by whose suffrages they were seated in the House. The *second* expedient was, to abolish the franchise of sending members to parliament, which several boroughs now enjoy; these places were known by the popular appellation of *rotten boroughs*; he held these boroughs in the light of deformities, which in some degree disfigured the fabric of the constitution, but which, he feared, could not be removed without endangering the whole pile. Borough members, considered in the abstract, were, no doubt, more

liable

liable to the operation of that influence, which every good man wished to see destroyed, than those members who were returned by the counties; and, therefore, though he was afraid to cut up the roots of it, by disfranchising the boroughs, still he thought it his duty to counteract, if possible, that influence, the instruments of which he was afraid to remove. The boroughs ought to be considered as places where the franchise was, in some measure, connected with property by burgage tenure, and, therefore, he was unwilling to dissolve them. This brought him to the *third* expedient, which was, to add a certain number of members to the House, who should be returned by the counties and the metropolis. It was unnecessary for him to say, that the county members were almost necessarily taken from that description of gentlemen the least liable to the seduction of corrupt influence, and the most deeply interested in the liberty and prosperity of the country. This expedient appeared to him the least objectionable, because it had the merit of promising an effectual counterbalance to the weight of the boroughs, without being an innovation in the form of the constitution. He would leave the number of additional members to be inserted in a bill which, if the resolutions he meant to propose should pass, he intended to move for leave to bring in. He would say, however, that the number ought not to be under one hundred. It was true the House would then be more numerous than he could wish, but he was not without an expedient, which would in time reduce the members to nearly the present number. Whenever it should appear before the tribunal appointed by law to try the merits of contested elections, that the majority of any borough had been bribed and corrupted, the borough should then lose the privilege of sending members to parliament, the corrupt majority should be disfranchised, and the honest minority permitted to vote for knights of the shire. By this expedient, he was sure the boroughs would be preserved free from corruption; or else they must be abolished

gradually, and the number of members of that House reduced to its present standard. This disfranchising of boroughs would be the work of time; the necessity of disfranchising any one, whenever that necessity should appear, would sanctify the measure; it would appear, what in fact it would be, an act of justice, not of party or caprice, as it would be founded not on surmise, but on the actual proof of guilt. After amplifying on this for some time, and shewing that it was equally founded in policy and in justice, he urgently pressed the necessity of something being done, in compliance with the petitions that had been presented, and took abundant pains to caution the House against adopting any extravagant plans of reform, that might be suggested by enthusiastic speculatists, on the one hand, and obstinately refusing to take any step whatever, in compliance with the petitions, under a childish dislike and dread of innovation, on the other. He then read his three resolutions, which were in substance as follows:

1. "That it is the opinion of this House, that measures are highly necessary to be taken for the future prevention of bribery and expence at elections."

2. "That, for the future, when the majority of voters for any borough shall be convicted of gross and notorious corruption, before a select committee of this House, appointed to try the merits of any election, such borough shall be disfranchised, and the minority of voters, not so convicted, shall be entitled to vote for the county in which such borough shall be situated."

3. "That an addition of knights of the shire, and of representatives of the metropolis, shall be added to the state of the representation."

Mr. Pitt added, that if the House should agree to these resolutions, his intention was to bring in a bill upon their respective principles: when that bill was under consideration, would be the proper time to discuss and decide on the number of knights of the shire to be added, and to make all such regulations and restrictions, as to the wisdom

wisdom of the House should appear necessary. He, therefore, should not hold any gentleman, who chose to vote for his resolutions, as containing general propositions, pledged either to

support that bill, or any clause it might contain. And again earnestly pressed the House either to adopt his propositions, or to suggest some other equally calculated to remedy the grievance.

MISCELLANEOUS PAPERS.

FOR THE LONDON MAGAZINE.

ACCOUNT OF THE ORIGIN AND PROGRESS OF FICTITIOUS HISTORY.

THE human mind is naturally disposed to embellish the narration of facts, and the delineation of characters, by fictitious circumstances. The bare and unadorned occurrences of real life are insufficient to fill the mind, or to gratify the imagination. There is a mixture of what is great, and what is little: of what is noble, and what is mean, together with an air of uniformity and sameness, in the ordinary events and characters that occur in the world: and hence the affairs of common life have assumed a dryness and infidelity which are ill calculated to amuse the idle, or to fix the attention of the dissipated.

The extent of the natural powers of man are soon ascertained by experience; and the imagination immediately assigns bounds to their probable effects. With respect, therefore, to the natural and unassisted exertions of man, the regions of fiction are soon circumscribed by proper limits. Another field must be sought, on which the imagination may exercise its creative faculty; and other agents must be obtained, to perform those splendid achievements which astonish and amuse the mind.

We find accordingly, that the belief of superior powers, who mingle and interest themselves in the affairs of men, has been very universal in the world. From the imagined interposition of these beings, the poet has derived ornament to his verse; and with this, the minstrel has embellished his legendary tale.

It would be an amusing and curious speculation to trace the various opinions which have been entertained in

different ages and nations, concerning the manner of those extraordinary interpositions. The Greeks, from whom the Romans borrowed their mythology, seem to have reduced their notions on this subject to a regular system. But their deities soon lost that dignity which seems to belong to supernatural agents. In Homer, the appearances of the gods are so frequent and so familiar as to have banished that surprise with which men are struck, when they fancy themselves the witnesses of extraordinary power.

The notions of our German and Scandinavian ancestors have been, I apprehend, much more natural and simple. They inhabited a wild and inclement division of the globe. Their habitations were thinly scattered; and their intercourse frequently interrupted. During the long and gloomy intervals of solitude, while surrounded by the most solemn objects in nature, by rocks, and woods, and lakes, fancy was naturally led to create companions of their retirement. Every rock, every wood, and every lake became the residence of some power, who, in general, was believed to be jealous of his rights, and disposed to punish the audacious mortal who dared to intrude on his retreat. These gloomy notions were the natural consequence of the circumstances in which our ancestors lived. Doomed to an unkindly soil, and an inclement sky, they were often exposed to fatal accidents from the vicissitudes of the seasons, and from the disorder of the elements. The Goddess of Death frequently rode on the whirlwind, or descended in the rapid torrent: the avenging angel was armed

with the thunderbolt; or, in the havoc of war, spread desolation over the guilty lands. In the milder regions of the East, these fictitious agents assumed a more benign aspect. The earth was fertile; the sky serene, and the face of nature smiled in beauty. These must be the gifts of a race of beings friendly to man: the *Fairies*, so celebrated in Oriental fiction, were of this kind: they passed their time in sport and merriment; and, in general, they interfered with the affairs of men, only in order to load them with benefits. It is from the East that we have derived the idea of this harmless race of beings; which united with the Northern mythology, has considerably tempered its gloom, and divested it of its original horror.

Such is the origin of that belief, which, varied according to the different circumstances of ages and countries, has furnished the machinery of fictitious history.

It is not proposed to consider Fictitious History under all the various forms which it hath assumed. It is intended to confine the following remarks to that species of fictitious writing which has obtained the name of Romance; and which claims our attention, from the conspicuous figure which it makes in the literary history of modern times. It may be worth while to trace that peculiarity of manners to which this species of writing owed its origin; and to mark the varieties which it hath undergone, till it has at length settled in novel-writing, the taste for which now so universally prevails.

The situation of our Gothic ancestors, who founded the modern kingdoms of Europe, was peculiarly favourable to the exaggerations of fiction. After their first settlement, it was a long time before any regular government was established. The power of the King was so limited that he scarce deserved that name. Every baron erected an independency for himself in his own territory: and the weak, unable to defend themselves, had recourse for protection to some powerful chief in their neighbourhood. Amidst such jarring interests, little harmony could subsist. Accordingly, we find, that in

this period hostilities were perpetual. Every chief depended for safety on his own internal strength; for the sovereign was too weak to afford protection to any.

Thus all the kingdoms of Europe were broken down into little independencies, ever hostile to each other. Every baron shut himself up in his castle, and retained a numerous train of dependants, to support his pretensions. By these perpetual feuds, exercised by neighbouring barons, all communication between different territories, and even between one family and another, was entirely cut off. All social intercourse was at an end; and the members of every tribe were confined within the narrow limits of their own district.

In this situation, the barbarians of Europe became, in a short time, absolutely unacquainted with the topography, the inhabitants, the manners, and transactions of foreign countries. In those times of anarchy and ignorance, there was no intercourse between distant places by travelling. Now and then, perhaps, they were visited by a straggling pilgrim, who, on his return to his native land, recounted the wonders he had seen, or the dangers he had undergone. These accounts, however, instead of conveying just notions of distant countries and their inhabitants, served only to set the imagination to work; every check on fancy was removed; and men were at liberty to indulge in all the wildness of a luxuriant invention.—When we have become familiar with any thing, we perceive nothing in it but what is common and natural: but when our circumstances are such, that we can neither examine objects themselves, nor obtain a distinct account of them from others, active fancy assumes the reins; she rejects with disdain every thing that is natural and common, and wantons in the unlicensed exercise of her creative powers.

Thus it was among our Gothic ancestors: from the circumstances of Europe in those ages, their knowledge of remote countries was dark and confused; and the manners of the inhabitants altogether unknown. Imagination

tion easily supplied this deficiency; and peopled those regions with monsters of her own creation; with giants and necromancers; with winged dragons and enchanted castles.—And it must be allowed, that it is a difficult matter, at any time, to restrain the fancy in forming romantic notions of regions of which we can obtain only an imperfect and inaccurate account. It is only as countries become known, that they cease to be the scene of romance. Modern discoveries have furnished us with so minute a knowledge of the face of our globe, that scarce a mountain or a desert is now left for the habitation of a giant or a magician.

Those circumstances, joined to the political state of Europe, in the dark ages, gave rise to the institution of chivalry; which, as it constitutes the very soul of romance, deserves our attention on this occasion. Chivalry is an institution peculiar to modern times; and was for many ages the favourite occupation of our ancestors. From the absolute want of civil government, the kingdoms of Europe were at this period involved in anarchy. There was no regular administration of justice; the strong oppressed the weak, and committed mutual hostilities on one another. In this situation of affairs, a set of men stood forth, each of whom professed by his single arm to protect the innocent and defenceless, to relieve the oppressed, and to give a check to brutal violence. Such were the honourable motives that gave rise to *Knight-errantry*, the most distinguished species of chivalry.—This profession possessed, besides, many peculiar charms. To visit distant countries to search after singular adventures; to carry off the palm of victory; and to be celebrated in the legendary tale; were incitements sufficient to overcome the love of ease, or the apprehension of danger.—This institution, from a variety of circumstances, prevailed in Europe for many centuries; and its influence was so universal as to give a peculiar cast to the manners of the times. Gallantry was the offspring of Chivalry: whoever aspired to the honours of knighthood, devoted himself to the service of

some fair dame, whose favour he hoped to gain by the splendour of his achievements; it was only after going through a long probation, and meeting with a variety of adventures, that he could pretend to obtain her graces. Thus a set of manners was formed, peculiarly favourable to fictitious history. Every minstrel found a hero for the subject of his legend; and adventures abounded to embellish the pages of romance.

In the eleventh century an event took place, which contributed above every thing else to enlarge the sphere of romance. The event to which I refer is the expeditions of the princes of Europe into the East, for the recovery of Palestine from the Saracens. The Crusades opened a new scene to Europe. When the barbarians of the West beheld the superb structures of Constantinople, they imagined that they were raised by beings superior to man: they were astonished at the displays of Oriental magnificence; and could not help fancying that they stood on magic ground. Hitherto confined to a narrow territory, and unaccustomed to observe the illustrious productions of human art, their minds were filled with enthusiasm by the scenes and objects which they beheld. The object of their expedition, and the stage on which they acted, were such as must have affected the imaginations of Christians in a very peculiar manner; the battles which they fought; the strange people with whom they encountered, were all circumstances well calculated to heat the imagination, and to hinder the mind from regarding those events in the light of common occurrences. When the adventurers returned to Europe, they would naturally describe their expeditions in all the exaggerated colours of an over-heated fancy: and if ever traveller had a right to embellish his narration

“ With antrès vast, and deserts idle;
To speak of Cannibals, that each other eat,
The Anthropophagi, and men whose heads
Do grow beneath their shoulders”——

surely this was an occasion to excuse such fables. Every circumstance favoured the licence of fancy; the distance of the scene of action, the dis-

ference of manners, and customs, and arts, and even of the face of nature; what imagination is so cold as not to be inflamed in contemplating a field so rich in materials for fiction? Perhaps, since the world began, there has not been a period so fertile in subjects for romance as the few centuries during which these expeditions continued.—The Crusades not only furnished subjects for fiction, but also increased the machinery of romance. The Genii and Fairies of the East were introduced into Europe, and incorporated with the gloomy mythology of the Scandinavians. The flowery and ornamented manner of the Orientals came to be imitated; and from this period, we may recognise in our compositions something of the tale and style of the Arabian romancers.

Before the Crusades, the subjects of romance were few; but these compositions were not entirely unknown. Long before this period, Charlemagne and his peers furnished the subject of the legend in France; and the achievements of Arthur and his knights formed the favourite subject of fable among our British ancestors. But after the Crusades the field was widely enlarged: the heroes of the Crusades, after these expeditions had ceased, found themselves incapable of applying themselves to the gentle arts of peace; arms were their sole delight; and they indulged their passion in the adventures of Knight-errantry.

These were circumstances favourable to fiction; nor did the wits of those times fail to take advantage of them. It is well known, that in the feudal countries every baron retained a poet or historian, at the same time, to record the warlike achievements of the family, and to amuse him with the romantic legend in the intervals of war, or of hunting. In England these were called *Minstrels*; and it is to them that we owe some of the earliest productions of romance. The institution was general: Scotland also had its minstrels, who introduced the taste for fiction, and they assumed the venerable name of *Bards*. But, alas! they were

not the *bards* whose memory was so dear to the tuneful Ossian*: they were not the *bards* who erewhile descended from their airy halls, to console him “in the grey years of his age.” The spirits of Ossian, and Carril, and Ullin had fled; they heard not the invocations of this spurious race; nor inspired them with the simple beauties of song: they were left to the monsters of their own irregular imagination; and they are easily distinguished from the bards of better times, by their wild conceits, and unnatural fictions.

This appears to me to have been the origin and first stage of romantic fiction. It will be an easy matter to trace it through its subsequent changes.

When nations begin to emerge from barbarity and ignorance, in the first dawn of polite literature, and before it has reached its highest lustre, we may distinguish a period in the literary history of every people, which is characterised by a false and unnatural taste in the fine arts. In the history of all nations who have arrived at any degree of refinement, we may trace this era of vitiated taste; it is sufficiently marked by forced conceit, affected humour, and a relish of beauties entirely contrary to nature and common-sense. This period, in England, may be fixed about the time of Charles II. and in France it immediately preceded that glorious blaze of science that shone forth under Lewis XIV. It was about this period that Romance-writing assumed a new aspect. The machinery and fable of the ancient romances were indeed laid aside; but though dragons, and giants, and necromancers, and enchanted castles were no more, the deviation from nature and truth was no less wide than formerly. Our good ancestors of Gothic origin were supplanted by the heroes and conquerors of Greece and Rome. Instead of Rinaldo, and Britomart, and Amadis de Gaul, encountering some monstrous giant, or delivering some fair captive from an enchanted castle; it was now Cyrus, or Alexander the Great, who, struck with the peerless charms of some cruel shepherdess, had laid aside their regal state, and

* Vid. *Tempora*, B. VII. near the end.

and wandered disconsolate through woods and wilds, complaining to rocks and trees of the indifference of the haughty fair. After roaming about for years, in this piteous style, bending the rugged oak with his sorrows, and swelling the river with his tears, our hero at length meets his mistress on the margin of some chrystal stream: her heart relents at the recital of his woes; and she condescends to approve his flame.

In these notable productions, nature and probability are wholly disregarded; and fortune and accident produce events no less strange than the enchanters of former times. No regard is paid to character or design. We are astonished to find the Great Triumvirate, who divided the spoils of Rome, converted into whining lovers, whose highest ambition it is, to gain a place in the affections of the fair Cleopatra. The stern virtue of Brutus gives way to the unmanly sighs of a lover; he forgets his country—and her wrongs—and Cæsar's ambition, and is only emulous to obtain a gracious regard from the lovely Parthenia.

Such were the heroic romances of the last age: they have had their day; and now let the memory of the Cleopatra, and the Cæsar, and the Grand Cyrus remain for ever in undisturbed oblivion. To these has succeeded a new species of fictitious writing, called Novels, in which this sort of composition seems to have been carried to the greatest perfection of which it will admit.

After taste had been refined, and juster ideas of composition established, the unnatural descriptions, characters,

and story of the heroic romances no longer pleased. But still, to a people corrupted by luxury, and dissipated in their manners, some sentimental amusement was necessary to fill up the vacancy of action; and to beguile the tedious hours of idleness. Luxury enervates the soul, and renders it incapable of active exertion. To the gay and the dissipated, the exercise of the understanding is accompanied with intolerable fatigue. The fancy must be addressed, and the imagination pleased, by variety of amusement. The taste of the age is now too refined to admit of the monstrous fictions of the ancient legend, or the absurd extravagancies of the heroic romance. A species of fiction has been introduced, which professes to copy after nature, to delineate the manners of real life, and to describe characters as they are actually found to exist among mankind. Amidst the almost endless variety of compositions of this kind which have appeared within this century, though the greatest number are justly reckoned the nuisance of literature; yet it must be acknowledged that there are many which possess high merit in laying open all the windings of the human heart, and in delineating the real manners of mankind.

Whether this species of writing, which now so much prevails, has a tendency to corrupt or improve the taste and morals of the nation, is an enquiry of a different kind; and might admit of a very minute discussion. — This is a subject, however, on which I do not at present find myself disposed to enter.

M.

ACCOUNT OF BETHLEM HOSPITAL.

THE Hospital of Bethlem owes its name, and original establishment, to the piety of a citizen of London. In the year 1247, in the 39th of Henry the Third, Simon Fitz Mary, who had been sheriff, influenced by the prevailing superstition of the age, was desirous to found a religious house. Accordingly, he appropriated by a deed

of gift, which is still extant, all his lands in the parish of St. Botolph without Bishopsgate, being the spot now known by the name of Old Bethlem, to the foundation of a priory. The prior, canons, brethren, and sisters, for whose maintenance he provided, were distinguished by a star upon their mantles, and were especially directed to receive

receive and entertain the Bishop of St. Mary of Bethlehem, and the canons, brothers, and messengers of that their mother church, as often as they might come to England. Such was the original design of this foundation; a design as far short of the uses to which it has been since converted, as the contracted views of monkish hospitality are exceeded by the more enlarged spirit of Protestant benevolence.

We hear but little more of this house for the space of two hundred years. When the vast fabric of papal superstition in England began to totter, and the votaries of Rome were expelled from their ancient retirements, it was seized by Henry the Eighth, who, in the year 1547, granted the Hospital of Bethlehem, with all its revenues, to the mayor, commonalty, and citizens of London, from which time it became an Hospital for the cure of lunatics.

It is most probable that the city of London had felt great inconvenience from the want of a proper receptacle for those unhappy objects, who were afflicted by the most deplorable malady incident to human nature. The retired situation of the Hospital of Bethlehem, and its contiguity to the city, pointed it out as a fit place for the desired purpose. Accordingly, we find from authentic documents, that, in the year 1523, Stephen Gennings, merchant-tailor, gave forty pounds by will towards the purchase of this hospital, and that the mayor and commonalty had taken some steps to procure it, a very short time before they derived their right to it from royal munificence. What were the revenues which it then enjoyed does not now appear: it is certain, they were inadequate to the necessities which they were intended to remedy; for, five years after the royal grant had passed, letters patent were issued to John Whitehead, proctor to the Hospital of Bethlehem, to solicit donations within the counties of Lincoln and Cambridge, the city of London, and the isle of Ely.

In the infant state of this charity, no other provision was made for the unfortunate patient, besides confinement and medical relief. His friends,

if they had ability, or the parish of which the wretched lunatic was an inhabitant, were obliged to contribute to his support. It remained for the judicious benevolence of succeeding times to improve the good work, and to supply that comfortable subsistence, and tender care, which, through the blessing of the Divine Providence, have restored so many distracted objects to their families, and to society.

There is no account of donations received before the year 1632. They were not, for some time, considerable, but the manifest utility of the institution, and perhaps the detriment which the public suffered, soon induced them to attend to the security of those members who were become dangerous to the community. Accordingly, the growing charity was cherished not only by citizens, upon whose notice it more immediately pressed, but by others who had judgement to select proper objects for their attention, and ability to assist them.

About the year 1644, it was under consideration to enlarge the Old Hospital; but the situation was too close and confined to allow of its being rendered a commodious asylum for the numerous distracted persons of both sexes that claimed its protection, and probably the dreadful commotions of that period checked the idea of improvement. When peace and legal government were restored, and England had rest from the violence with which it had been convulsed, the concerns of civil society were again attended to, and it became a matter of serious deliberation to build a New Hospital. In April 1675 this great work was begun. The lord-mayor, aldermen, and common-council of the city of London allotted to the governors a large piece of ground near London-Wall, on the south side of the lower quarter of Moorfields, where the Hospital of Bethlehem now stands. The expedition with which this stately fabric was completed challenges our admiration. For, from an inscription over the arch facing the entrance into the hospital, it appears that it was finished in July, in the following year: so active was the zeal that

that quickened the growth of this noble structure! The generosity of the contributors must have been equal to their attention, for the charge of the building amounted to no less a sum than 17,000*l*. And never, it may be truly asserted, were expence and trouble better bestowed: the Hospital of Bethlem stands an illustrious monument of British charity; and, whether we consider the becoming magnificence of the building, the commodious arrangement of the interior apartments, or the effectual relief which it reaches out to the poor objects whom it shelters, we may safely pronounce, that it is not to be paralleled in the whole world*.

In the close limits within which the old hospital was confined, it was impracticable to reserve room for those forlorn beings, of whose return to the comforts of a sound mind there were no hopes. The increasing multitude of curable objects justly demanded admittance; nor did it seem reasonable that they should be excluded from the prospect of enjoying a blessing which the former could not attain. When the New House was erected, it was hoped that some provision might be made for such as were deemed incurable, and at the same time dangerous to the public. But the great influx of insane persons, from all parts of the kingdom, into the hospital, frustrated these expectations, and gave reason to suppose, that few, if any, of its numerous apartments would, at any time, be vacant. It was, therefore, found necessary to enlarge the building; a particular subscription was set on foot for the purpose, and, in the year 1734,

two wings were added to the hospital. This addition of room has enabled the governors, in some degree, to answer the wishes of the public; and there are now maintained one hundred incurable patients, fifty of each sex, who enjoy every advantage which their deplorable state can admit. The number of patients in the house, who are supposed capable of being relieved, commonly amounts to about one hundred and seventy, and of these, it has been found upon an average, that nearly two out of three are restored to their understanding. To such a degree of perfection have the liberal benefactions of the well-disposed (for it is by benefactions that the deficient revenues of this hospital have been, and must be supplied) advanced this noble institution! And such is the solid and substantial good which it derives to individuals and to the community!

It is an object much to be desired, that the many distracted persons, whose disorder no medicine can reach, might continue to find protection within these walls, and not be returned to their friends, a burthen very often too heavy for them to bear. The number of incurables, which the hospital can at present contain, is small, when compared with those who wait their turn of admission. Perhaps it would not be supposed that there are generally more than two hundred upon what is called the incurable list†; and, as instances of longevity are frequent in insane persons, it commonly happens that the expectants are obliged to wait six or seven years, after their dismissal from the hospital, before they can be again

* The design of the building was taken from the Chateau de Tuilleries, in Paris. Louis XIV. it is said, was so much offended that his palace should be made a model for an hospital, that, in revenge, he ordered a plan of St. James's to be taken for offices of a very inferior nature. The figures of the two lunatics over the gates of the hospital, were the work of CIBBER, the father of the comedian.—“My father, Caius Gabriel Cibber, was a native of Holstein, who came into England some time before the restoration of King Charles II. to follow his profession, which was that of a statuary. The basso relievo on the pedestal of the great column in the city, and the two figures of the lunatics, the Raving and the Melancholy, over the gates of Bethlem Hospital, are no ill monuments of his fame as an artist.”

Cibber's Apology for his own Life.

There is a tradition that the person represented by the figure of the melancholy lunatic was porter to Oliver Cromwell.

† When a patient, after sufficient trial, is judged incurable, he is dismissed from the hospital, and if he is pronounced dangerous either to himself or others, his name is entered in a book, that he may be received in turn among the incurables maintained in the house, whenever a vacancy shall happen.

again received. During this long interval, they must be supported either by their respective friends or parishes. The expence of maintaining and properly securing them far exceeds the allowance that is usually made for paupers; and in middling life, where the feelings of a worthy son or husband revolt at the idea of a near relation becoming an object of parochial alms, the distress and difficulties of the lunatic's unhappy friends must be greatly aggravated. Besides, for want of due care and security, accidents, far too shocking to be related, have sometimes happened.

These manifest evils, which arise from the want of a proper provision for so great a number of incurable patients, have induced many benevolent persons to wish that the hospital might be enlarged. True policy must join with humanity in the wish, that this may not any longer be, what at present it is, almost the only branch of charity in this great city that wants a sufficient establishment*.

The conduct and management of this hospital is more immediately intrusted to a committee of forty-two governors, seven of whom, together with the treasurer, physician, and other officers, attend every Saturday, in monthly rotation, for the admission of patients, and for the regulation of such other matters, as may concern the ease, welfare, and convenience of so large a family. The committee is open to every governor, and receives all the benefit which it can derive from the

prudence and information of respectable persons.

As soon as the lunatic is judged a fit object for this charity, he is delivered to the steward, who, under the direction of the physician, assigns him such a degree of care and confinement as his case may require. The wards are spacious and airy†, and the convenience of the apartments allotted to each unhappy individual, together with the order, decency, and cleanliness that are conspicuous through the whole house, cannot but strike the curious and charitable visitant.

It is scarce necessary to assert, that the unhappy patients enjoy the ablest medical assistance, administered with the greatest humanity‡. The provisions of the hospital, the vegetables, milk, beer, &c. are all excellent in their kind§: they are carefully inspected by the steward||, who is resident, and frequently viewed by gentlemen of the committee.

The cells are visited early every morning by the servants of the house: these make their report to the apothecary¶, who goes round about eight o'clock to inspect them himself, and to give such orders and directions as may be necessary. The physician visits the hospital three days in a week. There are certain days fixed for the proper medical operations; and the cold or hot bath is used in those cases where it is judged to be salutary. Every patient is indulged with that degree of liberty which is found consistent with his own and the general safety. In the

* It may not be improper here to rectify a mistaken notion that has gone forth into the world. It has been presumed by many, that the Hospitals of Bethlem and St. Luke are connected: the latter, it has been thought, is appointed for the reception of incurables discharged by the former; and so prevalent has been this opinion, that the steward of Bethlem Hospital has often received letters from persons of education and credit, who were interested for patients discharged incurable, desiring to know *when they would be sent to St. Luke's?* How such an idea could have obtained, except from the nearness of their situation to each other, it is not easy to say; certain it is, that it has not the least foundation in truth. Both hospitals are engaged in the same good work, have the same object in view, the restoration of reason to the distracted; and both admit a limited number of incurables; but the governors, officers, and funds of each charity are totally separate and distinct.

† The length of each ward or gallery is 321 feet, the width 16 feet 2 inches, and the height 13 feet. There are 275 cells, each of which measures 12 feet 6 inches by 8 feet.

‡ The physician to the hospital is Dr. MONRO, and the surgeon, Mr. RICHARD CROWTHER.

§ The committee have lately allowed vegetables, and a better sort of small beer. This liberality has produced the most salutary effects upon the general health of the patients, as the medical officers have observed, that the patients have not been since so much afflicted with scurvy or fluxes as formerly. || Mr. HENRY WHITE. ¶ Mr. JOHN GOSNA: he has apartments in the hospital, and is constantly resident.

the winter there are certain rooms with comfortable fires*, where those who are in a convalescent state meet and associate; and in the summer, they walk in the large adjoining courtyards, and sometimes amuse themselves with such diversions as are deemed not improper to quiet their spirits, and compose the agitation of their minds. The hospital used formerly to derive a revenue of at least 400*l.* a year from the indiscriminate admission of visitants, whom, very often, an idle and wanton curiosity drew to these regions of distress. But this liberty, though beneficial to the funds of the charity, was thought to counteract its grand design, as it tended to disturb the tranquillity of the patients. It was, therefore, judged proper, in the year 1770, no longer to expose the house to public view; and now, it is scarce ever open to strangers, unless they are introduced by a particular order. The friends of the poor objects have a limited access to them. At the admission of a patient, a ticket is delivered, which authorises the bearer of it to come to the hospital, on Mondays and Wednesdays, between the hours of ten and twelve. And here it may not be amiss to contradict a most injurious notion that has been adopted, chiefly indeed by that class of people who are most prone to form prejudices against eleemosynary institutions. The patients in Bethlem Hospital are never beaten, or in any other respect ill treated, in order to compel them to submit to the necessary operations. No servant is allowed so wanton an abuse of the authority that is given him; and it is strictly enjoined, that a patient shall never be struck, except in cases of self-defence.

The admission of patients into Bethlem Hospital is attended with very little difficulty. It is first necessary to consider, whether the case of the supposed lunatic includes any of those

circumstances which the prudence of the hospital regards as objections to admission. These are few in number; and the wisdom and propriety of them will be easily allowed. Mopes, persons afflicted with the palsy, or subject to convulsive or epileptic fits, and such as are become weak through age, or long illness, are excluded. Objects of this description, it is presumed, may be sufficiently protected and secured by their friends, or in a parish work-house. It is peculiarly deserving notice that no person is considered as disqualified for admission here, who may have been discharged uncured from any other lunatic hospital. When the friends of a lunatic are satisfied that he is a proper object of the charity, and the petition and certificates of the patient's legal parish settlement are prepared†, it then becomes necessary to procure a governor's recommendation. The hospital also requires, that, upon admission, two house-keepers residing in or near London shall enter into a bond to take the patient away when discharged by the committee, and pay the expence of clothes, and of burial in case of death. If the lunatic is sent by a parish, or any other public body, the sum of three pounds four shillings is paid for bedding, but if he is placed there by friends, the hospital, anxious to lighten their burthen, reduces the sum to two pounds five shillings and sixpence‡. It is expected that the patient should be supplied with clothing; in failure of such supply, the hospital provides proper garments at the lowest rate, and the bondsmen repay the expence§.

There is no particular time limited for the continuance of a patient in the hospital, who is under cure. It is generally seen in a twelvemonth, whether the case will admit relief; and sometimes in a few months health and reason are restored. Nor does the care of the governors cease when the re-

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3 E

covered

* These, to prevent mischief, are defended by large guard-irons.

† The forms of these are readily obtained by an application at Bethlem, or at the clerk's office in Bridewell Hospital; and a governor's recommendation is *never refused* to the friends of any proper object.

‡ When an incurable patient is finally settled in the house, the sum of half a crown per week is paid to the hospital by his friends, or the parish to which he belongs.

§ BETHLEM HOSPITAL. Ordered, That the apparel wanting for the patients, may be

covered lunatic is dismissed from the hospital. At the time of discharge, he is interrogated as to the treatment which he has received, and, if he has had cause of complaint, required to declare it. He is encouraged to apply occasionally to the medical officer, who

gives him such advice and medicines as are proper to prevent a relapse, and, if it should appear that his circumstances are particularly distressing, the treasurer and physician possess a discretionary power to relieve him with a small sum of money at his departure.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE LONDON MAGAZINE.

S I R,

THE distresses of the survivors of the Grosvenor's crew have seldom been equalled. Four only have reached England, whose names are Price, Lewis, Warmington, and Larey. Their relation has been sanctified by the approbation of the Court of Directors. It has been collected and published by Mr. Dalrymple. A fictitious account has been sent into the world. With its success we are not acquainted. Lest it should, by any accident, be disseminated, we have extracted the following narration from the genuine production, for your readers. But for the present race merely we do not consult. The pamphlet will probably be preserved by few: the contents ought to be recorded. Your miscellany appears to me the best receptacle. If you possess a better memorial publish it:

"*Si non, his utere mecum.*"

Clement's-Inn, Oct. 29, 1783.

CAUSIDICUS.

ACCOUNT OF THE LOSS OF THE GROSVENOR INDIAMAN, AUGUST 4, 1782.

THE Grosvenor Indiaman* was commanded by Captain John Coxon, and when she left Trincomalee, on June the 13th, there were an hundred and forty-two persons on board. They saw no land till Sunday the 4th of August, and but one vessel.

The captain imagined that he was three hundred miles from land, and would not listen to a boy who had been just aloft, during a high wind, which blew hard in squalls, and thought he saw shore. About an hour after this, at half past four in the morning, the boatswain told the captain, that they had plainly seen *land* from the deck, which the third mate said was

only the reflection of the sky. He instantly came out, but the ship struck in wearing. They had time to call *all hands* once, but the vessel was soon full of water, which gained upon them with great rapidity.

The yawl was hoisted out, but immediately went to pieces, and a raft, by the breaking of a rope, drove ashore with four men, of which one only was saved. Some escaped instant death, by the assistance of a lead line, which two Lascars had fastened to a rock, by swimming off as soon as the ship was lost. The whole of the crew, except fifteen, got to shore; among these were several ladies and children.

A tent

provided by their friends; but, if not done, the steward shall furnish what the weekly committee shall order, at the following prices:

For MEN.			For WOMEN.		
A coat	—	£ 16 6	A blanket gown	—	£ 10 6
A waistcoat	—	0 6 4	A gown and petticoat	—	0 19 0
A pair of breeches	—	0 9 4	An under petticoat	—	0 3 3
A shirt	—	0 3 11	A shift	—	0 3 4
A pair of shoes	—	0 4 6	A pair of shoes	—	0 3 1
A pair of stockings	—	0 2 3	A pair of stockings	—	0 1 10
A cap	—	0 1 0	A cap	—	0 1 0
A blanket gown	—	0 10 6	A handkerchief	—	0 1 3
A strait waistcoat	—	0 13 6	An apron	—	0 2 2
Buckles	—	0 0 8	Buckles	—	0 0 8

* See our Magazine for July last, p. 177.

A tent was immediately erected on the flat part of the rock, and covered with a sail. Here they found fresh water.

The ship was lost to the northward of a rocky point, on the coast of Africa, between $28^{\circ} 30'$ and $29^{\circ} 20'$ S. Here the surf was high: the coast rugged: the land covered with high grass, which the natives use for fuel. The distant country was hilly and woody. To the southward, the cliffs were perpendicularly steep, which rendered a passage along the sea-side impracticable. To the northward were some sands, which ended in a low blackish point. On these was a creek, which was full of rocks, these made it passable at low water.

On these sands, and in this creek, many things from the ship were driven on shore. Timber, booms, sails, and tools were brought by the tide from the wreck, together with several pieces of beef and pork, a cask of flour, and some hogs, which were killed by the natives.

The ship's steward distributed among them all the clothes which they could find, and provisions for eight or nine days; and on Wednesday, August the 7th, they set out to travel to THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE, which Captain Coxen hoped that they would reach in ten days. They were armed with five or six cutlasses. The want of gunpowder rendered the fire-arms which had been cast a-shore useless.

It has been imagined, that the point to the northward of the spot where the Grosvenor sunk was *Point St. Lucia*, and that that space of the coast was *Sand Dorens*, in the Caffree country, which is terminated on the south by *Great Vifch* river, in about 30° S. latitude. This conjecture appears to us highly probable, from the descriptions of the men who were preserved.

When they were preparing to set out, the natives pointed to the north east, which would have led them from the Cape. These people are woolly headed, and came among them to gather the pieces of iron and metal which were driven ashore. The bales they disregarded. Their heads were

dressed high, with a hollow in the middle. Those the crew saw were not the *Tallow Heads*, which are mentioned in the account of the Caffree country, which is published with Dampier's Voyages.

The natives, during the time of their remaining with the wreck, did not offer any violence. They pilfered whatever they could find, and ran off with the spoil. When they began to depart, however, they threw stones, and hurled their lances at them.

The chief mate, as his illness prevented his walking, was carried. A lame man, John Bryan, and Joshua Glover, an ideot, remained with the wreck.

The second mate led the van, the captain was in the rear, and the ladies were in the centre. They kept a regular watch during the journey.

The steepness of the cliffs prevented their keeping the sea-side constantly. Along the tops of these they travelled. In some places they found paths and long grass, sometimes the shore was sandy, and sometimes rocky.

The day after leaving the wreck, from which the natives followed them, they fell in with a man *lighter-coloured* than the natives, with *straight-hair*: they supposed him a Malayman, though the Dutch suppose it was a Dutchman named *Trout*. He came up to them, clapping his hands, and calling *Engles, Engles*: he talked Dutch with John Suffman, Mr. Williams's servant, and told them the CAPE was a great way off: and being desired to guide them, said he could not, as he was afraid of being killed if he went into the Christian country; they offered him any money if he would conduct them. He said he did not want money but *copper*: they said they would load him with *copper*; but he would not go. He advised them to go along the coast, for that inland they would meet the *Boschemen Hottentots*, who would kill them all: this man was with the natives, who did not appear to be the same people as those where the ship was lost. They were taller, and not so black, and had their cheeks painted red, with feathers on their heads.

They suspected the honesty of this Malay, as he pointed out to the natives the situation of their pockets. In the journal of the *Doddington*, a boy about eleven or twelve years of age is mentioned, who lived among the Caffres. The crew then suspected him to be an European.

The captain * had a stick with a bayonet on it, which the natives snatched away out of his hand, but the Malayman persuaded them to give it back: the natives, with whom the Malay was, came and cut off their buttons.

The natives always left them at night; they have but one shoe, made of buffaloe hide, which they wear on the right foot, it has no top leather, except over the toe, and is tied round the ankle with two strings from the heel. The Dutchman, with whom he afterwards remained, told him they make great springs when they go a hunting. They are sometimes out for three or four days from their huts; they feed their dogs with what they catch, and only bring home a little on their knob sticks.

August 10 or 11. The captain ascended a very high hill, and took a lance from one of the natives, whom he met. In vain did he by signs and intreaties endeavour to get it returned. He went away, and soon returned with a large party from his village, who were armed with lances and targets.

The ladies, and those who were incapable of sharing in the action, were placed with the baggage, on a rising ground, while the captain and the remainder attacked the natives, and drove them out of the village.

The weapons used by the natives were targets made of hides to cover themselves, so that when our people threw stones at them they could never hit them; they had reddish sticks, seemingly dyed, with a wooden knob at the end, and lances: but not choosing to loose the iron of the lance, they drew out the lance-staffs and sharpened the end, and threw these staffs at them, and struck one of the company in the ear. He was stunned, and fell down,

on which the natives made a noise, as if in triumph.

One of them fell down as he was running away. The boatswain and others overtook him, and bruised him terribly, but the captain told them not to kill any.

The natives afterwards brought some sweet potatoes to exchange for the lance-staffs and sticks they had thrown at our people.

They sat down peaceably, and the captain gave them some toys, with which they went away. After stopping about two hours our people proceeded. The natives did not molest them, but let them go on.

After this scuffle they never opposed the natives, but let them take what they pleased.

After they had proceeded about three or four miles farther, in the evening the Malay came up with them. He laughed at the dispute which had happened. They asked which was the right road? He said *that* which he was going. He had been at the wreck, where he got a load of iron, and had on a long gown of the captain's, which he had found there.

After the Malay left them, they marched on, and met some other natives, with whom they exchanged buttons for sweet potatoes. After travelling a little way, it began to rain. They made a fire of grass and tufts, as there were no bushes nigh; and after resting a little, went on, and took up their lodgings for the night at some bushes on the top of a hill, under a bank. A stream of fresh water ran in the hollow beneath.

August 11 or 12. They reached the village in which the Malayman lived. His house was near the sea-side: he brought his child to them, and begged a piece of pork from the captain, who gave him a little bit, though at the same time he told him of his distress.

This Malayman examined their buttons, and cried out *Zimbe*, which signifies copper. Captain Coxon now ordered the seamen not to give any thing to the natives, or to hold any parley

with

* In many places I quote the words of the printed account, but have not marked the passages, as I wish it to have the appearance of *one* narration.

with them. By this judicious regulation, they hoped to repress their avarice, and prevent examination.

When they left the Malayman's village, the natives followed, and threw stones. The sailors desired to proceed, in hopes they would not continue the pursuit. About noon, they came to a creek, which they passed at low water. They went on till evening, when they found water by the side of a hill. Here the Caffrees surrounded them, and wanted to take their buttons. They attempted to search the ladies. Some of them kept on the hill, threatening to throw down great stones upon them.

The sailors advised the captain to go on, and not to sit still, and let all their things be taken from them, but as the surgeon was taken sick, he would not move. Some of the people set off without him.

The Lascars went first away, and the natives followed them, and robbed them.

After leaving the captain, they saw a party at a distance coming over a hill. That night they came to a salt water river, and gathered wood to make a fire: they could not strike a light, but seeing a light on the other side of the river, one of the Lascars swam over, and lighted a stick at a Caffree hut, where he saw no people: he swam back over the river with the stick, and lighted a fire. Colonel James and Mrs. James then came up to them. As they had no water, Colonel James advised them to dig in the sand. They dug, and with success. The same night the captain and ladies came up, and by next morning they all joined again, except one Bastiano Nardeen, a big man, and unable to walk, who had dropped behind.

In their march they found a tree which bore a sweet berry, with a small hard stone. They eat the fruit, but they found it bound them very much. This berry grows upon the branches, and is about the size of a pea. When ripe it is black, and before it is ripe, red.

In the morning the ladies waded over the river, breast high, being supported by the sailors, who carried over

the children; this was the *first river* since they left the ship; it was small, and after they got up the hill on the other side they saw it almost dry, by the ebbing of the tide.

They had now left the wreck about a week; and when they had crossed the river, the Lascars and one of the passenger's black maid left them. Some of the men then went on, in straggling parties, and left the captain and the ladies behind. This happened about ten days after the ship was lost.

Captain Coxon had kept his health, but his spirits were quite dejected when they parted. The rest of the company from this time heard no more of him, or the ladies. To the latter the natives offered no violence, but took away their rings and trinkets.

The following is a list of the persons who were left with Capt. Coxon: Mr. Logie, chief mate; Mr. Beale, third mate; Mr. Harris, fifth mate; Mr. Haye, purser; Mr. Nixon, surgeon; Robert Rea, boatswain; John Hunter, gunner; Wm. Mixon, quarter-master; George M'Daniel, carpenter's first mate; James Mauleverer, 2d ditto; John Edkins, caulker; William Stevens, butcher; Frank Masoon, Dom. Kircanio, Jos. Andrée, Matthew Bell, Roque Pandolpho, John Stevens, John Pope, seamen; Jos. Thomson, chief mate's servant; James Vandesteun, boatswain's ditto; John Hill, gunner's ditto; Ant. Da Cruza, captain's cook; Patrick Fitzgerald, John Hudson, discharged soldiers from Madrafs.

Passengers left with Captain Coxon: Col. James, Mrs. James, Mr. Hosea, Mrs. Hosea, Mrs. Logie, Mr. Newman, Capt. Walterhouse Adair.—Miss Dennis, Miss Wilmot, Miss Hosea, Master Saunders, Master Chambers, children.—Black servants: George Sims, Mr. Newman's; Reynel, Master Law's; Dow, Mr. Hosea's; Betty, Mrs. Logie's, since arrived at the Cape, says her mistress sent her away; Sally, Mrs. James's; Mary, Miss Dennis's; Hoakim, Mrs. Hosea's.—M. Plaideaux de Lisle, a French officer; J. Rousseau, servant to Col. D'Espinet, who went inland the same day, or the day after they left the captain.

On the day in which the captain and his party stayed behind, they met with the *Lascars* in a small wood.

August 16*. They came to the mouth of a river. Here three of their comrades were too much fatigued to proceed, and they again parted with the *Lascars*. They marched along the steep and hilly banks of this river for three days, and then crossed. Colonel D'Espinet then left them, and about the 19th of August Colonel Talbot declared he could proceed no farther. They were both too weary to sustain the fatigues of travelling any longer.

August 24. About eight or ten days after they had left the captain, as they were forty-five in number, they agreed to divide, in order to enable themselves to procure provisions with less difficulty.

The first party consisted of twenty-three persons, though the four survivors could only give twenty-two names: Robert Price, captain's servant, then not much above thirteen years of age; Barney Larey, landsman, both now in England; Wm. Thompson, midshipman, dead (Feancon told T L.); Thomas Page, carpenter, dead and buried. T L. W. and L. P. Henry Lillburne, ship's steward, left behind after passing Great Visch river; Master Law, child of five or six years old, died 4th Nov. James Thomson, quarter-maker, left about eight or ten days after entering second inhabited country; Thomas Simmonds, ditto, dead (Schultz told W.). Robert Auld, cooper, dead and buried in the sandy country; George Reed, armourer, went back from Sondag's river to look for Mr. Lillburne, &c. George Creighton, caulker's mate, left at Great Visch river; Wm. Couch, captain's steward, dead and buried at Sondag's river, P. W. and L. Lau. Jonesqua, boatswain's yeoman, dead (at river Nye [or 'K-ly] Feancon told T L.)—Seamen: Francisco de Larso, gone to Copenhagen in the *Laurwig*; Jeremiah Evans, left at Cape; Lau. M'Ewen, left in first uninhabited country near the inhabited country. L. Edw. Monck, left about four days af-

ter coming into second inhabited country. L. John Squires, left at Great Visch river; All. Schultz, dead (found by W.) Tho. Parker, Patrick Burne, both dead (Feancon told T L.) Isaac (Blair) left at Great Visch river.

The other party consisted of twenty-two persons†, viz. John Warmington, boatswain's second mate, Thomas Lewis, seaman, both now in England; Mr. Shaw, second mate, left at a river in first uninhabited country. Hubberly told T L. first who died; Mr. Trotter, fourth mate, left by Hubberly at the river where Mr. Williams was killed; Mr. Williams, passenger, dead. Hubberly told T L. that he was driven into a river and killed by the *Casseres*; Mr. Taylor, passenger, dead (Hubberly told T L. that he would not eat after Mr. Williams's death, and died two days after); John Suffman, servant to Mr. Williams, dead. Hubberly told T L. he was left by Warmington at a river in first uninhabited country; William Hubberly, servant to Mr. Shaw, gone to Copenhagen.—Discharged soldiers: Wm. Ellis, servant to Col. James, left at same river as Mr. Shaw; Edward Croaker, left at third river to eastward of Great Visch river (which is a large river at high-water); James Stockdale, left at same river as Mr. Shaw.—Seamen: John Hynes, gone to Copenhagen; Will. Frueel, Charles Berry, James Simpson, left in sandy country before they came to Sondag's river; R. Fitzgerald, dead; Jacob Angel, left at same river with Mr. Shaw; John Blain, dead (T L. found him dead in a hut); John Howes, left at same river with Mr. Shaw (Hubberly told T L. he was second who died about three days after Shaw); John Brown, left at a river.

Master Law was first carried by William Thompson, midshipman, and then by each of the party in company by turns; and when they were tired out, Mr. Lillburne said, he would save the boy's life, or lose his own.

The first party continued on the sea coast, the natives still about them, but dropping off by degrees. They regarded nothing but metal. One of the

* The four survivors who reached England were not very certain of the days of the month, after they left the captain. † In the enumeration they make only twenty.

the Caffrees took a watch and broke it with a stone, to pick the pieces out with his lance. These he stuck into his hair. They were then on the banks of the river Nye, or Kly.

They then met a middle-aged black Portuguese, in a house by a salt water river near the sea. He had two Caffree women with him. His house stood single, but there was a Caffree village of five huts near it. The Portuguese had no cows, but he gave them three fish, which he cooked for them; as he did the shell fish which they had picked up, and some white roots like potatoes. This was about three days after they had entered the second inhabited country.

The other party went inland, and were three days out of sight of the sea, and four without meeting any inhabitants, though they were near some old huts, and seeing several wild beasts, elephants, tygers, &c. When they were distressed for provisions, they returned to the coast. Here they fed on shell fish, and on a dead whale, of which they saw three or four. They could not eat of the first or second, for want of a knife. They afterwards, though with difficulty, cut it with a spike nail, till Warrington found a knife in a boat upset on the shore.

In about three weeks or a month after they had parted with the captain and the ladies, they came into a sandy country. They were now separated into small parties.

The party in which Thomas Lewis was, consisted of about eleven persons; Hubberly told him Mr. Shaw was the first who died, and in about three days after, John Howes followed. Lewis proceeded alone, and came up with the carpenter and others, near a deep narrow river. At the end of forty-nine days after they had left the ship, according to the carpenter's account, Capt. Talbot's servant Isaac, who had been his coxswain, and Patrick Burn stopped at the river; he swam back and told them to make a cattamaran, and he would swim it over, which he did, and brought them across.

Lewis afterwards came to another

river, where he joined several of the company. Hence he went back seven days by himself, and met James Sims*, John Brown, and Edward Croaker. John Blain was lying dead in a hut. He proposed that they should return to the natives. Brown was not able to stir, but he and the other two went back till they came to the river where he had met the carpenter; then his companions would not proceed. He swam across at low water; and on next morning saw two of the natives on the sea side; they seemed travelling. They looked at him, and made signs for him to join them; but the road which they took led from the Cape of Good Hope. On the same afternoon he saw three girls on the shore, they took him home about a mile and an half from the coast, where there were about six huts together; the men were broiling meat; they all came round him; he made signs for something to eat; they gave him a little milk, but took some muscles which he had picked up from him, and then drove him away with stones. He went to another krawl, or village, about a quarter of a mile distant, and they gave him some milk. Here he stayed all night under the trees, and next morning went to another krawl. After which he returned to the former, where he found Francisco Feancon and S. Paro, who had walked through the country, and not along the coast. After a short stay here, he went to another krawl, and stayed with the Caffrees three months. During this time he took care of their calves, and gathered their wood.

When Lewis had been about three weeks with the Caffrees, William Hubberly, Mr. Shaw's servant, came to the same place. He told him all his companions were dead: that Mr. Williams had been driven into a river, and killed by the natives, who threw stones at him; and that Mr. Taylor could not eat, and died in two days.

About sixteen or eighteen days after Hubberly came, Feancon and Paro left the huts: after a month's absence Feancon returned, and told him that Paro, Thompson the midshipman, Parker, and

Burne

Burne were dead. Fearcon and Paro had come within three days journey of the Dutch farms, when they returned. They lived nine days in the desert without water, after which Paro died.

The Hottentots who were sent from the *Dutch Farms Swarthkops*, brought them through the country, on the 15th of January, 1783. This was ten or eleven days after they left the krawl. At *Sondag's River*, he met the waggons going towards the wreck, with Jeremiah Evans and Francisco De Larso. They wanted Lewis to return with them, but he declined it, as he had suffered so much already. He stayed at Kat Skyppe's house at *Swarthkops* two months.

Those who had travelled along the coast were not far off, and Price, the boy, lived with a Daniel Konig, a Hanoverian, in the neighbourhood.

The Dutch, who are settled near the Cape, are great enemies to the Caffrees, as they carry off their cattle, and are continually committing depredations.

The Governor of the Cape, when he was informed of the wreck, sent out a party to search for the stragglers, and King or Konig, for his name is spelled differently, went himself, and carried presents for the Caffrees.

One of the parties, when they arrived at the *sandy country* consisted only of eight. They travelled three weeks, in which time their company was reduced to four, Warmington, Fruel, Fitzgerald, and Hynes. They came to a salt river, which was so deep, that they could not wade. They had overtaken Lillburne, Master Law, Auld, and Evans, and were joined there by seven others, among whom was Price, who was one of the four who reached England.

The following is the account which this boy gave of the misfortunes which attended his party. There have been few alterations made in the language, and those principally, in order to preserve the connection:

"Some of the natives whom they met on the sea-side put a lance and knobby stick into his hand, by way of making friends, and took him by the arm, wanting him to go with them,

but he began to cry, and William Couch, who was his comrade, as they had helped each other since the wreck, and the others also fell a-crying, whereupon the natives let him go: this was in the *second inhabited country* after leaving the Portuguese. He thinks these were the last Caffrees they saw.

"After coming into the *sandy country* they saw no natives; the *sandy country* is sand hills, so loose that they could not go over them, and could only travel at low water, where the sea ebbed and made it hard. They found rocks scattered on the shore in many places, and one rocky part to the sea, which they could only pass at low water; but luckily they came to it at low-water.

"At this rocky place they saw some pieces of wood with nails in it, and afterwards a Dutch boat on the shore. Warmington, who followed, found a knife in this boat; and they saw on the shore an old rotten mast; and not long after they passed *Great Fish* river, they saw a small old top-gallant mast in a *fresh water creek*.

"He learned the name of *that river*, and of the others afterwards, from De Larso who returned with the Dutch party.

"A little before they came to *Great Fish* river, which was in sight from a rising ground, they passed a little gully, where they were called to by Paddy Burne; Mr. Lillburne, Thomas Lewis, and Squires were there; the carpenter then died and was buried at that place.

"*Great Fish* river is very broad at high water, like a sea, but narrow at low. It has flat sands at the mouth, and some black rocks on this side. De Larso was almost drowned by the eddy tide in swimming across. The others passed in cattamarans, made of rotten wood and stumps of trees brought down by the rivers and thrown up, which they tied with their handkerchiefs and roots that grow on the sand, twisted together; they waded, and guided the cattamarans round the sand banks, till they came to the narrow deep part: he, Larey, and the armourer were left behind the first day, their

their cattamaran having gone across the river without them. Couch, Schultz, and Simmonds passed over at that time. They spent the night, and passed *Great Fish* river next morning. Mr. Lillburne stayed to sleep there that night, intending to go back to a whale: with him remained Master Law, Warmington, Fruel, Fitzgerald, Hynes, and Evans, who crossed the river afterwards, and the following who did not cross the river: P. Burne, G. Creighton, J. Squires, and Isaac, Capt. Talbot's coxswain, together with one of the *Lascars* who is arrived at the Cape; the *Lascar* said it was a great way to the Cape, and that he would go back to look for the natives.

"Those who had gone over the *Great Fish* river found a porpus left amongst the rocks; Francisco De Larso caught hold of his tail and it splashed him all over, but he at last stuck it with a little knife, which he brought with him to *Landrofs*, and gave to Mrs. Logie's maid.

"They continued on, after having stopped at the fresh-water creek where the top-gallant-mast was seen, till they came to a pond where was fresh water, and there stopped: they went up a steep sandy hill, and stayed in a fine jungle a-top of the hill, where they made a fire.

"When he and his two companions crossed *Great Fish* river they followed the others by their track, and called out where they saw the tracks striking up from the shore, when William Couch answered; it was then dark, and they joined a-top of the hill.

"After coming up with them they were five or six days before they passed *Boschieman's* river, and afterwards came to a great bay in the sandy country, with three islands, which were small, white, and round, the farthest about four or five miles from shore. There is not much surf in this bay: *Sondag's* river falls into it.

"Only five of their party remained together when they came to this bay: De Larso, Larey, William Couch, the armourer, and Robert Price.

"Here William Couch died: they buried him, and said prayers over him; LOND. MAG. Nov. 1783.

and shook hands, and swore they would never separate again till they got into a Christian country.

"At this bay they were overtaken by John Hynes and Jeremiah Evans, who told them Warmington was left behind almost dead, Larey went back and brought him.

"By this time they had found sand creepers, which are a kind of cockles, that hide under the sand: so that they had plenty of victuals when they were joined by these two of their companions.

"The armourer went back with Evans to look for Mr. Lillburne, Fitzgerald, and others, but never returned; losing his own life to save his comrades. Evans returned back the same night.

"After leaving *Sondag's* river, they came to a creek called *Kuga*, and then to *Swartkop's* river, of which the water is salt; and from the top of the hills could see the islands in the bay of *Sondag's* river.

"When Price was alone on a sand-hill, gathering Hottentot figs, as De Larso had laid down to sleep under a bush near him, he saw a man at a distance, whom at first he took for one of his companions. He saw, however, a gun on his shoulder. He immediately ran with as much celerity as possible. His legs were too much swelled for him to move very quickly. When he reached him his joy overpowered him, and he fell down at his feet. He then roused De Larso, who, as he spoke Portuguese, entered into conversation with this stranger.

"Their companions were below by a whale at the sea-side, as they intended to stop three days here. When they were called, this man, whose name was John Potose, carried them to the house of Christian Feroos, with whom he seemed to be a partner.

"They all remained there three days, and three days more at another house in the neighbourhood which belonged to Daniel Konig. Then five were sent to *Landrofs van Swellendam*; he, Robert Price, remaining at the second house near *Swartkop's* river.

"From *Landrofs van Swellendam*, Warmington and Larey were sent to the

the Cape: Hynes remained at Landrofs; and Evans and De Larso came back to Swartkops, with thirty or forty waggons and horses, with tents, and about one hundred people under Capt. Miller, intended to go to the wreck, and to search for the people who had escaped.

"Evans and De Larso went on with the party; they got within five days journey of the wreck, but came back, as their horses were tired; and the Mambookers opposing them, they left the waggons at the river Nye, or Kly, which is a very large river full of great stones. The stream is rapid, and runs near the Bamboe Berg. The water is fresh. In their journey from the wreck they were obliged to go up it for three days before they could cross, on account of the great stones; the country is inhabited on both sides.

"Price remained near Swartkops till the waggons and people returned. They were absent at least a month, and before they returned, went within a day's journey of the place where they were robbed. They did not reach the wreck, nor see any tokens of the ladies or captain, except that they saw in a Caffree house a great coat which they thought had belonged to the cap-

tain. In their journey they saw several dead bodies.

"De Larso came from the Cape with Robert Price in *The Laurwig*, Capt. Stainbeck, and went to Denmark: in the same ship came also William Hubberly, the second mate's servant, and Francisco Feancon, who had remained with the Caffrees, and were brought from them by the Hottentots, at the same time with Lewis. All these went to Denmark.

"They saw no farms till they came to Swartkops. There are some, however, beyond it; but not near the sea coast.

"Price remained with Daniel Konig at Swartkops three or four months, and used to go a hunting with him; they set out in the morning, and reached Sondag's river before night, and there stayed to hunt. There were great numbers of *elans*, white and brown, *hart-beesten*, buffaloes, &c."

Those who have reached England cannot give any account of the distance from Swartkops to Landrofs, nor how long they were performing the journey. They rode in a waggon, and did not attend to the length of the way, and remained three days with Captain Miller.

LIFE OF RICHARD BENTLEY, D. D.

LATE REGIUS PROFESSOR OF DIVINITY, AND MASTER OF TRINITY-COLLEGE, CAMBRIDGE.

Τιμιωτάτα μὲν καὶ πρῶτα τὰ περὶ τὴν ψυχὴν ἀγαθὰ.

PLATO, de Legib. IV.

(Continued from page 320.)

WHILE Dr. Bentley's reputation was disseminated through the continent, by his critical disquisitions, his domestic peace was disturbed by a dispute with the members of the college over which he presided.

In the year 1709, at a meeting of the master and seniors, in order to state the college accounts, Dr. Bentley proposed that the dividends should in future be regulated by ranking the fellows according to their degrees, and not according to their seniority. This mode of distribution had been adopted

at the foundation of the college, but had been changed in the year 1645, during the civil commotions in the reign of King Charles the First, when the Master and Fellows of Trinity were violently ejected. The dividends were then made according to the seniority of the members who enjoyed fellowships. No other mode, indeed, could well have been approved, as there was not one individual, at that time, in the college, except Dr. Hill, the new master, who had taken a degree superior to that of Master of Arts; and they

they were obliged to invite a Doctor of Divinity from St. John's College to take the Vice-mastership.

Dr. Bentley's plan seems well calculated to encourage academical degrees. It was, however, rejected. The seeds of dissension, which had been sown at different times, and upon various occasions, now appeared to be matured. Those who had formerly conceived any dislike to the Doctor, through envy or resentment, now seemed to unite into one body. Some of the Fellows had before determined to complain to Dr. Patrick, the Bishop of Ely, their visitor, and to attempt the removal of a master who had rendered himself so obnoxious.

Dr. Bentley discovered their intention, and waited on the Bishop before they could present their petition. He then told his own story, and at the same time assured his lordship, that he had no right to interfere in any business that related to Trinity College. This assertion could not be then refuted, as there was no precedent, or copy of the statutes, to be found in the archives of the Bishop of Ely. The affair, therefore, for the present, terminated abruptly.

In the mean time Dr. More succeeded to the see of Ely, and on Dr. Bentley's proposition, with respect to dividends, his enemies determined again to remove him, and a memorial, containing fifty-four articles, was exhibited against the master, to the visitor.

These articles were stated in the form of questions, and were signed by the vice-master and thirty-five members of Trinity College. A copy of the college statutes, to which these articles of accusation referred, was subjoined. The petition, which seems * to have accompanied these articles, was signed by only thirty members. At their head was Dr. Wolfran Stubbe, the vice-master.

The following is a copy of their petition:

To the Right Reverend Father in God,
John Lord Bishop of Ely, Visitor of
Trinity College, in Cambridge, upon

the fortieth chapter of the College Statutes, entitled *De Magistris (si res exigat) amotione*, The humble petition and complaint of the Vice-master, Senior Fellows, and many of the Doctors in Divinity and Masters of Arts, Fellows and Members of the College of the Holy and Undivided Trinity of the University of Cambridge, of King Henry the Eighth's foundation, in behalf of themselves and the rest of the members of the said College, against Richard Bentley, Doctor in Divinity, now Master thereof,

Shew,

That the Fellows and all the Members of the said College having for many years lived with a great respect and love to their former masters, and in a perfect amity one with another, in the year of our Lord God 1700, when the said Dr. Bentley first came to be their master, the peace of the said College was soon disturbed by his demanding and taking of the said College several unusual and great sums of money, which he applied to his own use. And almost every year since, by his continual making new demands of profits and perquisites for himself; and by his taking and threatening to take away, sometimes with the forced consent of the governing part of the College, and sometimes without any consent at all, several known privileges and perquisites from the rest of the College in general, and even fellowships and scholarships from several in particular; and by his threatening and assuming to inflict several unstatutable and (before his time) unheard-of punishments upon several of the Fellows, for no other reason but because he heard they talked against his proceedings. And by his using violent and unworthy methods, whereby he has prevailed with some few of the College to espouse his separate interest, the peace of this royal and ample foundation has not only for many years been wholly broken, but the statutes have been violated, and the goods of the College wasted, and many of the Fellows reduced to great necessity

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* The articles were published separate, but as a list of their names "that subscribed these articles, or the petition," is given, they were probably sent together to the Bishop.

cessity by his lessening the value of their fellowships, which were before but very small. Nevertheless, the Fellows and Members of the said College, out of a peaceable disposition, and being persuaded by the said Dr. Bentley's fair promises, which he constantly made upon his gaining every new advantage, that they should enjoy peace and quietness for the future, and out of respect to those that made him their master, though they could not be wholly silent, they were unwilling publickly to complain to their superiors, till now again this last year the said Dr. Bentley, not only making another exorbitant demand of profits to himself, but in order thereunto, endeavouring to make an alteration almost throughout the whole College in their dividends and dues, whereby they are maintained, and which they and their predecessors have for many years enjoyed, and that in a partial manner, and by such methods as are before-mentioned, we are necessitated at this time to petition and complain to your Lordship, promising within a convenient time to lay before you, in such method as you shall appoint, the several particulars, wherein the truth of what is here alledged will manifestly appear; humbly craving in due time such sentence as to your Lordship's wisdom and justice shall seem meet.

Feb. 6, 1709.*

The Bishop immediately sent this petition to Dr. Bentley, with the following note:

"I received this appeal from the Fellows of Trinity College, by the hands of Mr. Edmund Miller, the 10th of February, 1709.

"I. E."

Mr. Miller was at the head of the opposition against Bentley. He was a serjeant at law†, and managed the prosecution against him, which proved very expensive, though he was presented with an hundred pounds by the College. Bentley suspended him from his fellow-

ship, but by an offer of four hundred pounds for pretended charges, he was brought over to the master's interest, three years after the presentation of this petition.

Dr. Bentley was well prepared to answer any charges which they could urge against him through malice or envy. He, therefore, lost no time, but on the thirteenth of February he wrote a complete reply to every charge, in a letter to the Bishop, which was dated "At her Majesty's Library, Feb. 13, 1710."

He soon after distributed copies of this letter and the petition among his friends, although he refused a public answer to their allegations, because the charge wanted form, and was presented irregularly.

About this time, a copy of the articles against Dr. Bentley, and of the College statutes was published. This pamphlet was followed by another, which contained the petition, and the Doctor's letter to the Bishop of Ely, with a preface by the editor, who styled himself a Gentleman of the Temple.

With respect to the authenticity of the letter, no doubt could arise. The reader, well acquainted with Bentley's style, could never hesitate. In whatever he writes, he always unites instruction and amusement. If he cannot convince, yet still he pleases by some happy allusion, or improves by the introduction of some literary information.

In this letter, he confuted every assertion of the petition, and stated, that Trinity College had been more eminent for the erudition of its members, as well as for their moral conduct, during his mastership, than in the time of his predecessors. He asserts the dignity of his character, as the head of so respectable a society, and proves that his conduct could in no point be deemed an infringement of the statutes, which he explains with his usual acuteness.

He informs the Bishop that those who signed the petition, were the minor
part

* Old style.

† In the year 1717, Mr. Miller published "An Account of the University at Cambridge, and the Colleges there, being a plain Relation of many of their Oaths, Statutes, and Charters; by which will appear the Necessity the present Members lie under of endeavouring to obtain such Alterations as may render them practicable, and more suitable to the present Times, &c. &c. Most humbly proposed to both Houses of Parliament."

part of the society, and that their proceedings, in several instances, had violated the statutes. He then gives a concise account of his conduct in various cases, to which the petitioners allude.

Instead of demanding sums of money, he contributed largely to the repairs of the Master's Lodge, and by his conduct, the number of students who entered in the course of the year was doubled, and the College rendered eminent for the learning and regularity of its members.

As to the new demand, which the Doctor was accused of continually making, he challenged them to specify one single instance. On the contrary, he proves, that he had reduced the expences of feasts; that he had abolished several impositions, and corrected many enormities.

The petitioners asserted that, *the goods of the College too have been wasted*. To this he says: "The statute word is *Dilapidation*, a terrible charge indeed, which any person that has once passed through Cambridge can disprove with his own eyes. It has been often told me, by persons of sense and candour, that when I left them, I might say of the College what Augustus said of Rome, *Lateritium inveni, marmoreum reliqui*. The College-chapel, from a decayed antiquated model, made one of the noblest in England; the College-hall, from a dirty, footy place, restored to its original beauty, and excelled by none in cleanliness and magnificence.

"The master's apartment (if that may be named without envy) from a spacious jail, from want of room in an excess of it, made worthy of that royal foundation, and of the guests it sometimes is honoured with: an elegant chemical laboratory, where courses are annually taught by a professor, made out of a ruinous lumber-hole, the thieving house of the bursars of the old set, who, in spite of frequent orders to prevent it, would still embezzle there the College timber: the College gate-house raised up, and improved to a stately astronomical observatory, well stored with the best instruments in Europe. In a word, every garret of the house

well repaired and inhabited, many of which were waste and empty before my coming. Are these the signs of *dilapidation*? and yet in all these the master always bears the greatest burthen in the expence."

He thus answers the assertion, that "many of the Fellows are reduced to great necessity by his lessening the value of their fellowships."

"It is an astonishing thing, that seven seniors could subscribe to this, who are conscious themselves, and have often confessed it to myself and others, that I have raised the public revenue of the College a thousand pounds a year above what I found it; which improvement is more than the whole annual income of some Colleges in Cambridge. This, my lord, can be easily shown in every particular, partly compassed by a due inspection into the estates abroad, but much more by a good economy and administration at home. And yet these are the grateful returns for so great a benefaction.

"But it may be suspected, that though the revenue be increased for the future, yet for these ten years past the fellowships may have been lessened. The truth of this, my lord, may be certainly known by the College records, where all the dividends are entered; and it is by dividends alone that the value of fellowships alters; all other emoluments being stated, and perpetually at a par. Every dividend likewise is equal, one the same as another; a whole one being in a round estimation 2000l. Now, in the last seventeen years before me (the time of my predecessor) I find there were nineteen half dividends; and in my ten years there have been ten already paid to them, and four more are ready for them now, and were so in December last, if, at Mr. Miller's instigation, they had not refused them. It is a demonstration then, that their fellowships have been better in my time than before; fourteen being much more to ten, than nineteen to seventeen. And yet, my lord, it is notorious, that for the major part of my ten years, the very rents were sunk a thousand pounds a year lower than formerly, by the excessive low

low price of corn. So that several knowing men of the University, and some of our own College, have said in my hearing, that if I had not been sent thither by a sort of Providence, they had been forced in those low years to shut the College gates. But what can be said to some of these complainers, who dare thus fly in the face of demonstrable truth? who, being opposite to a matter in the whole turn of their lives, hate totally whatever he does, and grin and growl even at benefactions. Your own memory, my lord, will recall to you, how they clamoured all over the nation, at my first coming, that they were beggared and starved by the expences of the lodge; when in my first three years, while it was finishing, there were three whole dividends (six thousand pounds) paid among them; a thing that never once happened in all the seventeen years before. And yet, had I been of their party, had I herded and sorted with them, had I suffered them to play their cheats in their several offices, I might have done what I would; I might have devoured and destroyed the College, and yet come away with their applauses for a great and good master.

"But yet, my lord, I own one truth that Mr. Miller has said here, and it is the only one in the whole petition, *That some of the Fellows* (every one of them his subscribers) *are reduced to great necessity.* But what, I pray, is the true reason of it? Not the *diminishing of their fellowships*, as our oracle avers; that is refuted above, to a demonstration. It is not the *lessening of those*, but the *increasing of something else*?—I mean *the price of claret.* For the advance of twelve pence in a bottle repeated every day, must needs now exhaust a scanty fellowship, *which was before but very small.* This is the grand article in their expences, far above all other charges of clothes, or (what are now forgot by them) books: for I dare pass my word, among all their debts and ticks there are none to the stationers. But they go on, 'Nevertheless, the Fellows and Members of the said College, out of a peaceable disposition, and being persuaded by

the said Dr. Bentley's fair promises, which he constantly made upon his gaining every new advantage, that they should enjoy peace and quietness for the future, and out of respect to those that made him their master, though they could not be wholly silent, they were unwilling publicly to complain to their superiours.'

"Alas! alas! more dolorous complaints still, for the loss of *peace and quietness.* 'Tis a plain case, by this grief, that their fellowships were too little, and the bottles came sparingly in, so that out of pure compassion I'll say nothing to this article: only take notice of the nice consistency between this and the others. For we were told before, that *even from 1700 the peace of the College was disturbed*; and again, what was still worse, *that the peace of the foundation has for many years been wholly broken*: but here at last we have contrary news, that all this while till this last year the fellows and members of the College were in a peaceable disposition, and the Master, as appears by his constant fair promises, looked peaceably too. I hope our learned physician can mix his drugs better than his sentences.

'Till now again this last year the said Dr. Bentley, not only making another exorbitant demand of profits to himself, but in order thereunto endeavouring to make an alteration almost throughout the whole College in their dividends and dues, whereby they are maintained, and which they and their predecessors have for many years enjoyed, and that in a partial manner, and by such methods as are before mentioned.'

"Yes, yes, my lord, *Hinc ille lachrymæ*: it was my proposing this last year an alteration of the way of dividends that has given your lordship the trouble of their petition and this letter. Without this, the *peaceable disposition* had continued still; and even this proposal was *peaceably* agreed to among ourselves, and had been concluded and established, had not Mr. Miller at the very day come on purpose to defeat it, alarmed at the future prospect of an unanimity in the college, so threatening to his fancied interest, and vain hopes of being a representative.

"I must

" I must confess, my lord, when I first attempted this alteration, I durst not promise myself, considering the men, to effect it amicably at home, without an appeal to the visitor. *Omnia præcepi, atque animo mecum ante peregi.* I was aware of the noise and opposition the governing part would make, who to their own petty interest for a few years, would sacrifice the public advantage and honour of the House for ever. But having long weighed and examined my project, and communicated it to several knowing men, and all approving it as the greatest benefaction I had ever done or could do the society, a design either not thought on by any Master this fifty years, or thought too difficult to be compassed; I resolved by God's assistance to try, and could not think of dying comfortably till I had made this experiment, cost what it would. And whether I now succeed (as I trust I shall) or fail in it, I congratulate the occasion of this complaint, that has given me opportunity to leave the scheme to posterity:

" ——— *Illic onus horret,
Ut parvis animis & parvo corpore majus;
Illic subit & perfert: aut virtus nomen inane est,
Aut decus & pretium recte petit experiens vir.*"

He then gives a full account of the state of the *dividends*, from the first money that was taken out of the Treasury under that name, and traces them through all their variations, to the ejection of the Master and Fellows, during the rebellion, and from that period to the time of his election as master.

We have already observed, that his plan was rejected. He gives the following account of the advantages which he proposed to the College, by his regulation:

" But then, my lord, if the present way of dividends be a loss to the particular fellows; it is a much more detriment, nay a curse and plague, to the whole society. For, by placing the emoluments upon mere standing, with-

out regard to degrees, it had banished all superior degrees out of the College, and no public commencement-act had ever since been kept by any of the house. It will hardly be believed, though both our register and living witnesses attest it, that since this way of dividend commenced, since the restoration to my coming amongst them, but three persons out of so large a society had legitimately taken any degree above a Master of Arts. It is a thing known and acknowledged, that had not I been made their master, the whole society at this day had been mere Masters of Arts, except the worthy Wolfran Stubbe, a doctor by mandamus. And it has happened more than once in my time, that the very officers could not be statutably chosen, for want of superior degrees. It is true, at present we have several Doctors and Batchelors in Divinity; and that makes the new proposal now practicable and useful, which was not so when the old began, in 1645. But the advantage then got by the said degrees was but accidental and temporary, and has ceased even already: though it was then obtained with almost as much difficulty as this proposal is now. And it is in vain to expect, that future degrees will be regularly taken, while dividends are continued upon the foot of standing.

" It is the direction to the Visitor in the statute of King Edward* *That he take care the honour of the College, and the will of the founder be maintained.* And I am sure both these will be highly violated, if academical degrees have not their due encouragement. By the same statutes, if every Fellow did not regularly proceed Batchelor of Divinity; if he either refused, or was judged unfit by the Master and Seniors to take it, he was expelled out of the house: which at this day is the statute and custom too in several other Colleges. But King + Edward went yet higher; and enacted, that even the Doctor's degree, too, should be regularly taken by

* Ut Collegii honos & fundatoris mens stare possint.—Cap. xlv. de Visitatore.

+ Tempus Baccalaureatus & Doctoratus idem sit, quod Statutis Academiz præscribitur. Qui secus fecerit, & vel tempore vel prælectionibus erraverit, & præsidis & senatus judicio haud moveus visus fuerit, & suo tempore gradus hos non susceperit, Collegio moveatur.—Cap. xxii.

by all, upon the same pain of expulsion. And though, by the present statutes of *Elisabeth*, the necessity of taking those degrees is removed; yet, the very same advantages by taking them, the priority in College-livings and chambers, the increase in livery and stipend, the capacity to the highest offices, as of Senior Bursar, Senior Dean, Vice-master, and Master, are still continued in these, just as they were in *K. Edward's*: though they are all made ineffectual by this pernicious way of dividend, which the founders never thought on. It is plain, then, it was the will of the Founders, that academical degrees should be encouraged in the society.

"And it is as plain too, that the *College-Honour* cannot be supported without them. He that can think otherwise knows very little of human nature. The eight Seniors are described in statute*, *as men who both by their authority, and gravity, and prudence, are to be reputed chiefs in the Society, whom all the rest are to reverence*. Can this authority and respect be enforced, without taking the academical honours? Will the youth be induced to reverence eight Masters of Arts, whom they see at all public meetings thrust down *ad ima subsellia*? who, by the known privileges of that lower degree, take daily such liberties as both *gravity and prudence* disallow? No worse a thing need be said against this dividend, than that we owe to it most of our present Seniors, and those that are to follow them.

"But then, if the dignity of superior degrees will have this influence upon the youth, it will have a much greater upon the persons themselves that take them. This, my lord, is the chief motive that induced me into this cause. I am morally sure, if the new dividend take place, and degrees be thereby regularly taken, the College will soon lift up its head, and be worthy of its royal foundation. And this is well enough foreseen by several, who not at all belonging to us malign and obstruct this affair, out of envy and emulation. A Fellow then new elect-

ed will thus think with himself, If I do not take my degree in due time, I must sit down with loss and contempt; and to come at that degree, not my learning only, but my manners must pass the probation; I must both make a progress in my studies answerable to their beginnings; and give no offence to my governors, by a negligent discharge of any office they place me in, or by gaming or drinking with the youth of the College. *Hæc salus erit adolescentibus*; this constraint will preserve them in that lubricous time of age; and when they are safely past that, they will never be spoiled afterwards. Whereas at present, how many sad examples are there of very excellent scholars, undone and ruined by a fellowship? Where they see all emoluments rise according to age only; where character procures nothing, nor infamy losses: where the vilest wretch that is not expelled has equal title to all things with the very best of the society. Will not books and labour be soon abandoned under such a temptation? when he sees the refuse of the house, by mere staying there and meriting nothing abroad, grow up to the certain inheritance of being seniors and governors at home.

"And, my lord, when Fellows bred up under the influence of this new dividend, that have led a sober and studious life from their first entrance into the College, shall themselves become the governors of it, assisted too with the authority of academical honours, what a change will there then be in the house, from what has been of late years? By *King Edward's* statutes it is plain, that all the upper part of the College were to be Doctors in Divinity. And this new method will in time have almost the same effect. Such persons, by a restraint from their very title, if they had no other worth, would not go such lengths in debauchery and scandal as some of the present governors do. But since that supreme degree will not be a perquisite of mere age, but a reward of learning and merit, they would be both useful

men,

* Hi tum propter auctoritatem, tum propter gravitatem & prudentiam, sint quasi primarii & principes in rep. viri, quos ceteri omnes revereantur.

men, while they stayed in College, and would probably be preferred abroad. For it is notorious, that for the first hundred years after the foundation, Trinity-College had as great a share in the dignities of the Church as any other in the kingdom: but ever since the restoration, it has had less than the least. And this I attribute chiefly to the ill influence of the present dividend, corrupting the discipline of the house: for both the calamities bear date together. And till this pest is extinguished, there is no comfort for a master to labour for a short reformation, which will expire and die either before him or with him: it is swimming against a stream, which, when he is old or infirm, will bear him down the channel; it is rolling up *Sisyphus's* stone, which, when his shoulder grows weary or is removed, will tumble down the declivity lower than it was before.

"Your lordship can now see what a senseless calumny it is, that I design to *depress* the seniority by the alteration of dividends. On the contrary, it is manifest, that, if my way take place, their authority and honour will highly increase, even to the first elevation of King Edward's time: and it will then be difficult for a master to keep up a pre-eminence, when he is surrounded with a seniority of Doctors. Neither is any money withdrawn from them by this way: for if these present seniors have fifty pounds a-piece by standing, the future will have as much on a more honourable head, and arrive at it the sooner. Nay, that these present ancient worthies, who are *past* their degrees without ever coming *at* them, were to be no sufferers by the change this following clause will shew, which was laid before them as part of the proposal:

"And because several of the present sixteen seniors, while the College was under the ill influence of the former practice, did not take superior degrees; and cannot now at so advanced an age conveniently take them; it is thought equitable, and is resolved by master and seniors, that each of the present eight seniors (during his being Fellow of the College) receive fifty pounds

whole dividend, though he be not Doctor of Divinity: and the present ninth and tenth man shall receive fifty pounds, as soon as they shall be of the eight seniors, though they be not doctors; and each of the last six of the present sixteen shall receive forty pounds, though they be not Bachelors of Divinity."

"This, my lord, would have been confirmed to them by the consent of the College, had we amicably ended this matter at home; and their title to it by this order had been as good, and the very same, as what they have now. But whether after this publick disturbance the same favour shall be granted, especially to all of them, must be referred to the visitor, or to the suffrages of the whole society."

He then concludes: "Give me leave, my lord, on this occasion, to take notice of one calumny, that has been spread abroad by the *Millers* with as much industry as malice. A few years ago, I had the honour to have three young noblemen committed to my care, upon condition they should diet and lodge with me; otherwise they should not have come to the University. I inquired before of some of the knowingest Fellows, what had been the practice of former Masters; being aware that the misrepresenters would take that handle to traduce me: though in all the seven years before, among all the slanders they have invented, they had never once aspersed me with *covetousness*. I understood by them, that Bishop Pearson had a nobleman with him in the lodge for some years, that Dr. Barrow and others used the same freedom for a Master of Arts their friend; that I was not for that trifle of a few College loaves (the cost of which would be compensated many times over) to deprive the house of so much honour and advantage. The year the three stayed with me (and three to stay one year, is no more than one to stay three) was so excessively low for the price of corn; that I dare appeal to the College books, that the additional expence of that year came much short of twenty pounds in the whole. To balance which, that year

I at my own charge made fall windows to three chambers in the lodge, which alone amounted to a greater sum: that year I gave them two hundred pounds to their chapel; which is twice as much as my predecessors gave to the library, a building of thrice the expence: that year one of those noblemen, the ingenious and learned Lord Kingston, gave a hundred pounds to the chapel; and I doubt not but the others in proper time will be among our benefactors: that year, when the audit was made, these very seniors passed those accounts for the lodge without the least complaint or exception. And yet now this is blown up into a great article of complaint; and that petty charge now magnified into some hundreds of pounds; *Nunc immensa cavi spirant mendacia folles.*

“ But the petitioners at last conclude, saying,

“ We are necessitated at this time to petition and complain to your Lordship, promising within a convenient time to lay before you, in such method as you shall appoint, the several particulars, wherein the truth of what is here alleged will manifestly appear. Humbly craving in due time such sentence as to your Lordship’s wisdom and justice shall seem meet.”

“ My Lord, saving to myself, as before, all due and legal exceptions to this petition, whether for want of form or want of sense, I join with them in their request, that you would appoint them to lay before you the *particulars* they accuse me of. Though, could the experiment be made, and these subscribers be asked separately, I durst pawn the issue of the whole upon this, that not three of them know the particulars to make good this general accusation. However, let Mr. Miller draw up that as he has done this, and they as conscientiously subscribe it. I shall then, perhaps, make bold to give your Lordship the trouble of a second letter, as a vindication of myself, though not in a judicial way.

“ For, my lord, I humbly conceive, that besides other errors and defects mentioned above, even the blunder of this last paragraph does so invalidate, cassate, null, and nonsuit all that is said here; that you will not judicially order a progress in this cause, till they begin all anew. *WE* is the style here, *WE* are necessitated to complain; but the complainers and sufferers above are not the same persons. For there the word is all along *THEY*. There it is *Their Master* (not *Our*) *They should enjoy peace, They could not be wholly silent, They were unwilling to complain*: and so on, till here at last we come to *We are necessitated to petition and complain*. But what, my lord, have *WE* to do to petition and complain for what *THEY* suffered? I am not at all obliged to answer, till either *WE* are the sufferers, or *THEY* complain in their own name and behalf. In the mean time your lordship sees the great abilities of our *Galenical* lawyer: and you will be so far from blaming me for ejecting him out of the *physic* fellowship; that, though he had the *law* fellowship, the cause would go hard with him by any jury of that profession.”

The pamphlet then concludes with a list of thirty-seven members of Trinity College, who refused to sign the petition.

The advertisement from the publisher to the reader contained a panegyric on Bentley, with a short list of the authors, in whose writings he had received the highest commendations*.

Bentley’s cause was now before the public. His pamphlet was universally read, and generally admired. But such a refutation of his enemies arguments, and such severe and undisguised criminations could not be tamely endured. A deadly blow was stricken:

Hæret lateri letalis arundo!

An answer soon appeared, from the pen of Mr. Miller, under the title of “ Some Remarks upon a Letter, entitled the Present State of Trinity College,

* These were Spanheim: Fabricius: Wolfius: Olearius: Hemsterhuis: Potter: Needham: Davis; and Kuster. To these respectable names, a longer list might now be added. Bentley’s reputation did not diminish as he advanced in life. It is now more widely disseminated, *Fireque acquirit eunda!*

lege, in Cambridge, written by Richard Bentley, D. D. &c. with some Remarks also upon the Preface pretended to be written and published, together with the *Letter*, by a Gentleman of the *Temple*."

In his remarks on the preface, of which he speaks in terms not very polite or decent, he charges, though not in a direct manner, the Doctor of either writing it, or conniving at it, and at the publication.

The pamphlet contains one hundred and eighty pages, but is not very remarkable for wit or strength of argument. Dr. Bentley had proved, that since he was appointed master the income of the College was considerably increased. Mr. Miller, however, complains in very loud terms, that the expences of *the Lodge* far exceeded those of his predecessor. He then gives an account of the charges on the College books for the maintenance of each for three years.

He, however, says: "I cannot possibly set out the exact time of their residence in each year, neither have I picked out these particular years, to make the difference appear so shameful on his side. I designed to have taken the three last years, of one as well as of the other, throughout; but all the books the Fellows have in their custody will not enable me to do it any nearer. And though I hear he every where gives out that he has delivered up all that were in his custody, yet in fact he has not delivered up one relating to the offices above-mentioned, though the Bishop sent him his orders to do it. He acknowledged he had received the orders, and said he would deliver them, but insisted that the seniors should all come to demand or inspect them in his lodge, and give their hands for the receipt of them, and such other formalities, which shewed he only intended to bamboozle the seniors, but keeps the books yet in his custody. Neither can those now in the Fellows custody be supposed to have been culled in that manner; but with a design to blind and confound what had been done formerly. However, these will serve at present for a test of what his modesty will affirm, and dares stand."

This quotation may serve as a specimen of the stile and arguments of the writer. Why should the difference, which is certainly considerable, in the annual expences of the two Masters be deemed shameful by a man, who acknowledges that he does not know how much of the year each resided, it would be difficult to determine. Nor can it at this distance of time be *easily* conjectured, how Mr. M. knew so well that he intended to keep the books, and *bamboozle* the seniors.

He thus concludes: "But, according to the example of great orators, he has reserved the most substantial exception to the last; which is, that the petition speaking of the College in general, and of some particular members that were of it, says, *they* suffered by his injustice, and *we*, who are also sufferers, are necessitated to complain; which as he properly expresses it, does *so invalidate, cassate, null, and nonsuit all that is said, that they must begin anew*. This is such another learned exception as his first upon the endorsement. In common sense every thing that is said of a College or any flux body, in reference to what is past, though but yesterday, must without nonsense be in the third person: as what can be more proper, or true, than to say yesterday, and every day, for almost ten years before, the College, and several particular members, *they* were abused by Dr. Bentley, of which *we* whose names are subscribed, some of which were the particular members abused, and the rest sufferers by the abuse of the College in general, now complain? If there are more such learned men in the world, whose learning only lies this way, they ought to begin all their learning anew, for *they* are not to be regarded; neither do *they* deserve an answer to such stuff, till *we*, and the rest of the world, are as void of common sense as themselves.

"By this may be seen the abilities of this *petty-fogging divine*, and who would have thought, but what a learned man, a Master of a College, an Arch-deacon, and a Doctor in Divinity, should print, would have at least some colour of truth and reason in it?

I defy the greatest book-worm in this nation to produce any thing near the size of this letter, wherein is contained so many vile, false, and frivolous matters. It is a common observation, that there are more of those called learned than wise and honest men, though I can see no other end of learning, but to know what is wisdom and justice; and surely it could not be the last qualifications that got our Doctor his preferments. These many facts being thus pointed out, his qualifications will be easily known, in many things by the College books and statutes, and in others by enquiry of persons of reputation, who, in great numbers, know the craft and falsities with which he has asserted and transacted most things.

"I would not have the reader think I have mentioned all the unjust acts, much less the silly ones, he has committed since his being master; some must escape my memory, as well as the memory of those who informed me, and more are proper to be reserved till we come to trial; where he will be so far from being acquitted for his being such a *vile, bungling sharper, that the cause would go hard with him, by any jury of that profession.*"

* Besides the pamphlets already mentioned, the following appeared during this dispute:

I. Some Considerations humbly offered, in a Letter to John Lord Bishop of Ely, on a Book, entitled *The present State of Trinity College*, by Dr. Bentley. By a Master of Arts and Fellow of the said College. 8vo.

II. *The true State of Trinity College*, in a Letter to a residing Fellow of that Society: Wherein the trifling Impertinences, malicious Aspersions, and bold Falshoods of Dr. Bentley are answered, in such a Manner as they deserve. Published for the Information of the Students, Scholars, and Fellows of both Universities. Lond. 1710. 8vo.

III. A full View of Dr. Bentley's Letter to the Lord Bishop of Ely. In a Discourse to a Friend; wherein the whole Strain of that celebrated Piece, throughout, is fairly, familiarly, and largely considered. By Thomas Blomer, M.A. Fellow of Trinity College, in Cambridge. Lond. 1710. 8vo.

IV. An humble and serious Representation of the present State of Trinity College, in a Letter to a noble Lord. Lond. 8vo.

V. A true and impartial Account of the present Differences between the Master and Fellows of Trinity College, in Cambridge, considered, in a Letter to a Gentleman some Time Member of that Society. Lond. 1711. 8vo.

VI. The Rights of the Scholars of Trinity College asserted, and several Abuses detected, in a second Letter to the Rev. John Lord Bishop of Ely. By a Master of Arts, and Fellow of the said College. 8vo.

To these pamphlets, of which the names are recorded in the *Biographia Britannica*, and in the ingenious Mr. Gough's *British Topography*, Vol. I. p. 242, may be added

VII. *The Life of Richard Bentley*, in Latin and English. A very scurrilous and absurd composition.

VIII. An Answer to some Objections that have been made to the Conduct of Dr. B. Together with a Dialogue between a Whig and a Tory concerning the present State of Trinity College. 1713.

The Whig defends and the Tory condemns. This Pamphlet was published when it was supposed that the dispute would be finally settled. There is some little humour in the manner in which the Doctor is made to condemn himself, in his Answers to some Questions, which are proposed to him, in the former part of this pamphlet.

There were probably some other productions of the same kind, published during the contest, though they have escaped our researches.

In every page of the pamphlet, there appears a most inveterate hatred of Dr. Bentley, and a determination to stile all his actions unjust. The proper exertions of the head of so large a society, without which subordination would soon be lost, are deemed tyranny, and the repairs of the lodge, to which all the seniors consented, is termed extravagance.

This pamphlet was followed by several others*, which were for the most part in the same strain, and are now seldom to be found, except in the libraries of the curious. Dr. Bentley felt the justice of his cause, and the dignity of his character too forcibly to attempt an answer.

The Bishop of Ely, however, would not admit his plea of *informality* in the petition of the Fellows, and insisted on a reply. Bentley then began openly to express his doubts, with respect to his lordship's claim of exerting any authority over him, or the College. He presented a petition to Queen Anne, to implore her protection, and to maintain her sole right of jurisdiction over the royal foundation and its master.

The Queen referred the petition to the consideration of her Attorney and Solicitor-

Solicitor-general, with orders for them thoroughly to investigate the subject of dispute. At the same time, the Bishop was informed that his proceedings must stop, till the royal pleasure was known, as the Queen had taken the affair under her own cognizance.

After much deliberation, the Attorney and Solicitor-general reported to her Majesty, that it was their opinion, that the Master of Trinity College was subject to the power of the Bishop. This sentence, however, did not prove satisfactory to some of the ministry, and Mr. Secretary St. John, who was afterwards Lord Bolingbroke, waited on the Bishop of Ely, with a letter, which acquainted him, that the subject of Dr. Bentley's petition, and the report of the Attorney and Solicitor-general, were then before her Majesty, who had ordered the matter to be taken into consideration by the Lord-keeper and her counsel. It added, likewise, that the Queen thought the business of the highest importance, and, therefore, that she commanded her Secretary to inform his lordship, that it was her pleasure that he should proceed no farther in the business*.

Dr. Bentley, foreseeing that a laxity of discipline and cessation of studies might probably be produced in his College by this delay, requested that the ministry would permit him to take his trial. The choice of a visitor he submitted wholly to her Majesty; but if she did not wish to appoint one, he hoped that no objections would be raised to his submitting *salvo jure regio* to the decision of the Bishop.

The Queen granted his request, and removed the inhibition, by signifying to his lordship, that he was at liberty to proceed as far as the law would allow. The Bishop now declined the business, until he was compelled by the King's Bench, in Easter term, 1714. Messengers were sent to him from both parties to Ely, where he then resided, to intreat his presence at the College, where he could soon have finally adjusted the business. He, however, fixed upon Ely-House, for the place of decision.

The trial lasted six weeks, and a thousand pounds was expended by the College. Three lawyers were employed, who displayed great ingenuity at least in their harangues and replies. The points of dispute in general, which were stated in fifty articles, could have been settled immediately by a reference to registers, and books of accounts. Their eloquence, therefore, was of little service, as they could not be intimately acquainted with the statutes of Trinity College.

At length the trial ended, but the death of the Bishop prevented his giving judgement, just when the whole kingdom were in expectation of the sentence. The quarrel was not immediately renewed before his successor, and the affair rested for several years in this undetermined situation.

Dr. Bentley's time was of course much engaged by the active part which he was obliged to take in these disputes, and his mind must have naturally been harassed by continued suspense. His classical pursuits, however, were not remitted. In 1711 he published his long expected edition of Horace, which he dedicated to Harley, Earl of Oxford, who was then minister.

The opinions of the learned with respect to this edition are various. By some it was extolled as the greatest work that had appeared since the revival of letters, and by others it was ridiculed, and treated with contempt. If we may be allowed to give our sentiments on this subject, for

"Who shall decide when Doctors disagree," we must confess, we think that Bentley has received too much praise for his corrections of Horace from one party, and has been too much condemned by the other.

Some of his emendations display wonderful acumen, and critical perspicuity, and some of the passages, which he has restored from the manuscript copies, should certainly be admitted in all future editions. But many of his remarks are more eminent for ingenuity than judgement. It should likewise be remembered, that in his own edition,

* This letter was dated June 18, 1711.—*Biog. Britan.*

tion, which was published at Cambridge in quarto, he did not incorporate the most daring of his corrections into the text, but inserted them in his notes, which he placed at the end of the volume, and that he always inserts at the bottom of the page the *readings* of former editors.

The dedication to the Earl of Oxford was dated from Trinity College, on the 6th of the Ides of December, which was the birth-day of Horace. It is a lively, ingenious composition. The former part of it contains an address to Horace, with a comparison between his Mæcenæ, in the court of Augustus, and Harley, whom he styles the modern Mæcenæ. The latter part consists of a short history of the Earl's immediate ancestors. He thus concludes: " * Amid your daily occupations, pay some regard, I beseech you, to the present state of literature, which languishes in these savage and licentious times, and can with difficulty support itself against the threatening deluge of barbarism. If you wish that PATER ACADEMIARUM should be inscribed on your statues; if you would justify the words of your monarch, who publicly styled you the Patron of Literature, let learning attract your regard, and let ivy, interwoven with olive, twine about your temples. So may you and your family enjoy a long and uninterrupted course of health; and so may that reputation, which you now boast, descend with you, at some far distant period, unsoiled to the silent grave."

Dr. Bentley originally intended to have dedicated his edition of Horace to the Earl of Halifax, who had been at Trinity College. But as the work was delayed until the year 1711, when the ministry was changed, he determined to place it under the patronage of the Earl of Oxford.

At the accession of King George the First, he was told that this dedication

would most probably hurt his interest. In reply, he said, that he should share the fate of Hare, Gooch, and Sherlock. These three, however, all became Bishops, while Bentley died Master of Trinity College.

In the preface, he informs us, that as the weighty cares which had devolved upon him, for some years, by his situation as master of a College, had prevented a regular application to any serious study, he determined to devote a part of his leisure hours to the publication of some entertaining author, lest he should banish entirely his regard for the muses, and his favourite pursuits. He fixed upon Horace, because he was an universal favourite.

In his notes he tells us, that explanations of passages, which related to the customs or to the history of the ancients, form no part of his design. His intention was to correct errors, and restore genuine readings, either by the authority of copies, or by conjecture.

In his notes he availed himself of the printed editions, and of several manuscripts, the readings of which had escaped the researches of former editors.

The orthography, in his edition of Horace, appears affected†, because it is unusual; but as it is the mode of spelling, which appears by medals and inscriptions to have been used in the time of Augustus, and which is found in the most ancient copies of Horace, he seems rather to merit praise than censure, for attempting such a revival.

To enter into a critical examination of his notes would far exceed our limits, and as the book is well known, the criticism would appear rather ostentatious than necessary. The following emendation we cannot help transcribing, for although Bentley thought it too bold a correction for him to admit into the text, we think it affords a happy specimen of critical sagacity:

Cessit

* Inque his, ut ad mea me sacra referam, respices ororem literariam; afflictum sane atrocitate licentiaque temporum, &c.

† *Vulgus* for *Vulgus*. *Divum* for *Divum*, and the plural accusatives in *is*, instead of *es*, when the gen. plur. ended in *ium*. *Compesco*, *Inpius*, are more defensible, and deserve to be adopted. This subject has been treated with great ingenuity by the elegant Scheller, in his *Præcepta sibi bene Ciceroniani*; a work which is little known in this country, but merits an attentive perusal from every scholar. Let it be remembered that the learned Heyne, &c. has used the same orthography in his *Virgil*.

Cessit inermis tibi blandienti
 Janitor aulae
 Cerberus; quamvis furiale centum
 Muniant angues caput, exeatque
 Spiritus teter, faniisque manet
 Ore trilingui.

So Bentley would read this passage, in Horace's Ode to Mercury, III. XI. In common editions, the third line stands thus:

Muniant angues caput *ejus*, atque
 Spiritus, &c.

Dacier observes, that the word *ejus* debases the whole poem. There is a passage in Ovid of the same cast, but that should not be admitted as a defence, for an expression so mean and prosaic. The alteration, moreover, may be defended by several similar passages. Among his corrections, the change of "*Ille et nefasto tu posuit die*" into "*Illum et nefasto*," &c. is likewise very happy.

He has explained innumerable passages, which defied former editors, and drawn forth latent beauties in several verses, by slight changes in the punctuation, equally judicious and acute.

Dr. Hare gave the following character of Bentley's edition of Horace*: "When I consider how small a book Horace is, how much he has been the delight and admiration of the learned at all times; what pains the ablest critics have taken with him, and that if others have done nothing, it seems to be for no other reason but that they thought there was nothing left for them; when I make these reflections, and consider on the other hand what one man has been able to do, after so many great names, who had the use of no manuscripts but what seemed already to have been exhausted, and wanted many of the best, it is hard to say, whether the pleasure or the admiration were the greater with which I read this incomparable work. A man must have very little acquaintance with the ancients, or have no taste for their writings, who can forbear greatly admiring, or being greatly pleased with

a performance, wherein exactness and perspicuity, life, spirit, beauty, and order are restored to so many places which were before corrupted, or misplaced, or obscured, for want of being rightly read, or truly understood: for want of an emendation of the text, or of knowing the history or custom pointed at, or the passages of the Greek poets, which Horace directly imitated, or the more secret allusions, which he was above all the Latins happy in."

In 1713, a new edition of Bentley's Horace was published by the Wetsteins, at Amsterdam. They procured a corrected copy from the Doctor, removed the notes from the end†, and placed them under the text, in which they inserted all the additional corrections. They likewise added the verbal index of Horace, which Aveman had compiled with great labour; and the emendations of Bentley, and several important quotations incorporated into it by Isaac Verburg, who was afterwards well known as the editor of Cicero. By these judicious improvements, the Dutch edition is rendered far superior to that published at Cambridge.

It was the fate of Bentley to be constantly baited by his enemies, who were more numerous than powerful. The first literary character, perhaps, of this age remarked, that "Abuse was only the rebound of praise;" and, indeed, it is vain to censure those whom none commend. The merit of this great critic roused the envy of the half learned, who gave full scope to their malignity.

In 1712 came out "The Odes of Horace, in Latin and English; with a translation of Dr. Bentley's notes, to which are added *notes upon notes*; done in the Bentleian style and manner." A translation of the dedication, preface, epodes, and life of Horace by Suetonius, were afterwards published to complete this work, which appeared in twenty-four parts‡, and forms two volumes.

To

* In Dr. H.'s Clergyman's Thanks to Phileleutherus. 8vo. 1713.

† The custom of placing notes at the end of a work has been adopted by several writers. But surely it is a custom "more honoured in the breach, than the observance." We observe, that our celebrated historian, Mr. Gibbon, has inserted the notes and text in the same page, in his latter volumes, though he placed them at the end of the *first*.

‡ Printed for Lintot, in duodecimo. Some of the parts reached a second edition.

To the first part is prefixed this short preface: "We humbly hope, that the reader will encourage the following *Essays*, upon several accounts:

"First, as they are designed to shew him the best author of *Augustus's* age, in his native purity.

"Secondly, to give him a further proof, how far all attempts to render him into *English*, even after the best version extant has succeeded no better, must fall short of the original.

"Thirdly, to convince him, how ridiculous it is to presume to correct *Horace*, without authority, upon the pretended strength of superior judgement in poetry. And

"Lastly, how easily such a presumption may be turned upon the authors, and sufficiently expose them their own way."

The Odes are translated into English verse by different authors, and in some of them there is poetry and elegance in the version. In the *notes upon notes* there is a greater display of wit and pleasantry, than of criticism. Bentley's remarks are abridged, and the authorities which he has cited are sometimes quoted by reference, and sometimes suppressed. The language of the translated *notes* is coarse and vulgar, and that of the *notes upon notes* is not more elegant. We do not think that the authors of this publication were ever discovered. It is not, indeed, of much consequence who they were, as, in our opinion, they have not executed the design which they proposed in their preface with much spirit or humour. Some of Bentley's notes are arrogant, and several of his corrections are hazardous, but this publication does not seem calculated either by its weight or ingenuity to expose the critic's haughtiness or boldness. The title of *Bentley-voglio*, which is assigned to the Doctor in the first of these notes, was borrowed from the Dialogues of the Dead, which King† wrote, during the dis-

pute about Phalaris, in order to ridicule Bentley.

In the same year 1712 appeared a little pamphlet, intituled: "Five extraordinary Letters, supposed to be writ to Dr. B——y, upon his Edition of Horace, and some other Matters of great Importance:" a trifling squib, written by an enemy, who exposes his malignity, while he fancies he shews his wit.

In the following year a pamphlet appeared, intituled, "*Quaternæ Epistolæ. Prima et secunda ad Richardum Bentleium; Tertia ad illustrissimum Ezekielum Spanhemium, quarta ad Lud. Frid. Bonetum*†." The writer of these letters was Ker, who had not long before published "*Sele&arum de Lingua Latina Observationem, Libri duo*," This performance and its author Bentley had slighted, or treated contemptuously, Ker, in return, "Cries havoc, and lets slip the dogs of war!" and while his resentment was warm published this *quaternary of Epistles*.

The first of these, which are addressed to Bentley, contains objections to the Latinity of some passages in his dedication and preface to Horace. The purport of the second is similar, and exhibits remarks on the Doctor's treatment of himself and of former critics. In these compositions, there is some just criticism, but it is mingled with too much ill-nature, and the author's resentment is too apparent. The Latinity is, perhaps, correct, coldly correct: but the letters merit no commendation for sprightliness of wit, or elegance of language.

Bentley, in all probability, paid little regard to these publications, or to their authors. Whatever might be his private sentiments, he felt the dignity of his character, and the strength of his abilities too forcibly, to think an answer or a defence necessary.

These attacks did not seem to influence his literary pursuits, or damp the ardour of his genius. In the course

* The ingenious authors of the first edition of the *Biographia Brit.* seem to speak too respectfully of this work.

† See our Magazine for October last, page 314.

‡ As this pamphlet is not mentioned by the learned authors of the *Biographia Britannica*, we imagine that they have never seen it. It is rather rare.

§ We say perhaps, for we have not read them with sufficient attention to enable us to speak decisively.

of this year, he published a new edition of his emendations on Menander and Philemon, without altering the name of *Phileleutherus Lipsiensis*. He omitted Burman's preface, and added to these remarks, his Letter to Dr. Mill, which had been published in the year 1691, at the end of the Chronography of Malela*.

Of both these admirable pieces of criticism we have already spoken. We cannot, however, quit them, without expressing some regret, that the corrections of Hesychius, which he mentions, in this Letter to Dr. Mill, were

never written and published. What additional dignity would the splendid edition of this valuable Lexicon have acquired, when it appeared some years ago, at Leyden, under the auspices of Alberti and Ruhnkenius, if the corrections of Bentley had been added to the remarks of so many learned annotators. His vigorous mind was peculiarly adapted to such a task, both on account of his penetration and his boldness. He knew the depth of his own erudition, and seldom paid any regard to the cavils of inferior critics.

(To be continued.)

* In this new edition of his *Epistola Critica*, which was his first and, perhaps, his most learned work, the writer of this life observes, that he did not correct the few trifling *παρρησια*, which had escaped him, in the original edition. Among these may be numbered: P. 47. *100* for *1001*. P. 48, in the reference to Athenus, Lib. XIV. for Lib. X. P. 52. *Undecima* Iouis fabula, should be *decima*, as he has only mentioned *nine*, in his disquisitions on Io, the Chian. P. 80. *Ευπύρατος* is called *Comparativum* instead of *Superlativum*. *Sed hæc levia fortasse*. In the additions, at the end of this Epistle, the references are very improperly made to the pages of the *old*, instead of the *new* edition. They should have been incorporated into the text, or at least the references should have been altered. It is a strange instance of carelessness, and especially, as in the title he says, *Editio altera emendatio*. The second edition corrected.

ACCOUNT OF CAPITAN PACHA, LORD HIGH ADMIRAL OF THE OTTOMAN EMPIRE.

CAPITAN PACHA is, at present, in so exalted a station, among the Turks, that we imagine the following account of him will prove acceptable to our readers:

THE Capitan Pacha is about sixty-eight years of age: he was born in Asia, of very mean parents, and enlisted at an early period of his life into the service of the regency of Algiers. By his activity, valour, and good conduct, he made himself very useful to his masters, and by degrees obtained the command of a body of eighty men, with whom he marched, and was very successful against those kind of savages who inhabit the mountains, and often draw upon themselves the resentment of the Algerines, by refusing to pay their annual tribute to the Bey. The latter had conceived the highest opinion of this officer; but how precarious are the favours of sovereigns! the capitan had a remarkable fine horse, which he refused to give to the Bey, who had taken a fancy to the animal; on which the Bey's enmity showed itself in so many instances, that the Capitan did not think himself safe in Algiers. Having prepared every thing for his

flight, he chose a Friday, one of those days that the Musselmens employ in insulting the Spanish garrisons, and piously sacrificing their lives for the honour of their prophet. The Capitan mounted his horse, and feigning to be in pursuit of the Christians, got admission into Oran. The commanding officer, a noble and generous Spaniard, received him with all imaginable distinction, and upon his intimating a desire of travelling into Spain, gave him his passage on board a ship ready to sail for that country. It is not known, whether, on his arrival at Madrid, he gave any intelligence to the minister concerning Algiers and its government; we only are informed, that he employed his time in learning the European arts, as well as the Spanish and Italian languages. He would have gone to Constantinople, but three years elapsed before the Spanish court would suffer him to depart; at the expiration of that term, he was permitted to

to go to Naples, where he remained a whole twelvemonth, and then embarked for Constantinople. On his arrival in that city, where his desertion had been made known by the Regency of Algiers, he was taken up and chained to the oar, with the other galley-slaves, and lived, or rather lingered away two years in that miserable condition. His courage and firmness of mind did not, however, give way to this severe stroke of unkind fortune: he soon distinguished himself from his fellow sufferers, by his forbearance, and his exactitude in fulfilling his duty, showing himself equally superior to the other slaves in mind, as he was above them all by his bodily strength, and the comeliness of his person. These circumstances operated strongly in his favour. The late Emperor Mustapha, who was wont to visit every street and place about Constantinople, took particular notice of this slave, and, struck by his majestic appearance, put some questions to him, on the accident that had brought him to so disastrous a condition of life. The slave protested his innocence, adding, that, as he had no friends or acquaintance to take his part, he was likely to pass the remainder of his life in his present unfortunate situation. The Emperor, whom the slave did not expect to be so, told him, he would shew him the way out of his miseries, and gave him a letter to an officer of the Seraglio, "Who (said Mustapha) will represent your case to his Imperial Majesty."—This was done accordingly, and the next day his irons were knocked off.

He was next appointed to the command of a small galley, and improved the opportunity so well, that we see his name amongst the commanders who fought the Russians by sea off Tehefsmé. It was he who, in the council of war held previous to the engagement, proposed destroying by fire the Russian fleet. "Since we have (said he) a number of ships double to their own, let us sacrifice one half of our fleet to burn that of the enemy's.—Nothing more is required to effect it, than that an equal number of our ships do fasten to those of the Russians, and endeavour to set fire to their powder-room." This bold, and perhaps too rash proposal, did not meet with the approbation of his colleagues, and he was left alone to execute it in part; which he did by grappling with the Russian admiral's ship, and setting fire to his own powders. Two minutes before the match he had procured for that purpose could take effect, he jumped overboard, and holding his scymetar between his teeth, swam to the Turkish fleet. It is well known that both ships blew up at the same instant.—This intrepid conduct, and the steadiness of his councils, procured him the rank of Capitan Pacha, and, above all, advanced him to the highest pitch of popularity; which is at Constantinople of far greater consequence than in any other country: and this man, who some years ago owed his life and liberty to mere accident, is in some manner, the sole ruler of the Ottoman empire!

THREE ORIGINAL LETTERS OF KING CHARLES THE FIRST TO FLEETWOOD*.

Newmarket, June 21, 1647.

130. **I** Thank you for your cypher and your advertisements, and shall not mislike it, if that should happen, which you mention concerning the 21, 57, 16, 3, 44, 5, 19, 53, 33, 205, 222, 208, and that which is intended after; but whosoever will join with me must come to my grounds, a chief hope whereof is the including

of my friends, without which, I assure you, no agreement shall be made. This army speaks me very fair, which makes me hope well, but it must be their actions, not bare words, which will make me trust them; I have declared for my going to Richmond, from which nothing shall, by the grace of God, divert me, if the two Houses do not recede from their votes, but direct

* Lately presented to the British Museum by a descendant of Bishop Fleetwood.

direct force, which I hope the army will not offer to do, for if they mean well, this my journey will be available to them, and whatever they intend, forcing of my person will do them more harm than good.

I desire that this may serve for those two honest men, whose letters came with your's, desiring them, as also all my other friends, not to engage particularly to either party, but stay to declare as I shall do, for I am neither Independent nor Presbyterian, but shall be most for them who are most really for the peace of the kingdom, according to the known laws.

So, farewell.

C. R.

7th Aug.

130. I Acknowledge that what 222; 127 sent to you for the loan of your cypher, was by my directions, it being to that end as was mentioned, and that the ticket was mine, which I thought sufficient to have made you done what is required; but I confess that too much caution is a most ex-

cuseable error, and I will not say but that my direction was too laconic; however, I desire you to lend 222, 127, cypher, as 65, 6, 18, 11, 367, desired, as being a person whom you may trust. This I have written before I have decyphered the latter part of your letter, that more may be no longer useless to 222, 127, so, farewell; if there be any thing to answer from your's, you shall learn from me very shortly.

7th Aug. 1647.

130. THIS morning I answered the former part of your yesterday's letter, in which I find another mistake, after I had decyphered the latter, for I see you thought T. A. had written the note which was sent you for the loan of your cypher, but I assure you it was 367, 184, 108, wherefore I again desire you to lend it 166, who sends you this; and, hereafter, when my name is used to you, of which you make any doubt, send immediately to me, and none else.

So, farewell.

C. R.

FOR THE LONDON MAGAZINE.
ON THE ADVANTAGES OF KEEPING COMPANY WITH BAD
MEN.

TO THE EDITOR.

SIR,

ACCEPT my best thanks for the ready attention which you were pleased to pay to my last letter. Your politeness encourages me to conclude my story. As I informed you, in my last, that I was frequently on the brink of ruin, by keeping company with men of acknowledged *goodness, wisdom, virtue, prudence, and learning*, so I now take up my pen, to relate how I was extricated from every difficulty, and established in competence and independence by associating myself with *Bad Men*. To such, Sir, I applied, after every other application proved to be inefficacious, and from such I have received every assistance my various and trying situations required.

The first man of bad character who

shewed himself to be my real friend, was A SNEAKING FELLOW—a mean, low-bred creature, who had not the generosity to put a genteel coat even on his own back—a fellow who never entertained troops of gay, social, and gallant friends, and as to matters of taste, knew no more of the Belles Lettres than a sceptic does of a future state—a fellow who never had the good-manners to pay a compliment to a man of rank, nor the charity to subscribe even to a common Dispensary—a rascal who in his heart was a patriot, that is, a steady friend to John Wilkes, to Lord Chatham, and to anniversary dinners, particularly, if (though it is a *bull*) those were held *monthly*.—To such a man did I apply in a case of the greatest necessity. He was at first re-

served, but I had scarcely opened my mind and situation fully, ere I found him not more willing than ready to assist me. When I became better acquainted with him, and could converse in those familiar terms which only exist between friends who know one another, I rallied him on the badness of his character, and told him, he was a standing jest with all his acquaintances, "Why, Mr. Bearail (said he, one day, when talking on this subject) they say I have not the generosity to put a genteel coat on my own back—it is true—but I often by these means find myself enabled to put a whole coat on the back of another, who, perhaps, may have nothing but his coat to recommend him—"Tis true, likewise, I never entertain great and promiscuous companies, but that is because *loss* of time and money was all the *profit* I ever reaped—As to taste, and what you call the Belles Lettres, I should be very glad to know what use the Belles Lettres can be to a *coppersmith*? My rule has been first to establish my own independence, on the basis of industry and frugality, and next to assist the deserving." Yet, Sir, this man was every where accounted a *sneaking fellow*, a fellow of *no fire*, a *put*, a *horrid bore*, and had several other characters equally expressive of badness of disposition.

A JEW BROKER was my next friend. A Jew-broker is a man who is descended from the ancient line of the *crucifiers*—a man who extorts money from the poor, not to *lend it to the Lord*, but to the great ones of the earth. Fifty, sixty, or eighty per cent. is the common interest he demands. He is not naturalized in this country, and is commonly looked on as a vagabond, an outcast, or a swindler, yet this Jew-broker, with all his opprobrious imperfections on his head, lent me money to extricate me from jail, and establish me in business, at an easier rate than any Christian, or Pagan, belonging to the Stock Exchange.

The next friend I met with among *bad men* was a QUEER DOG. Some, indeed prefixed the word *queer* to the name of the female of that animal, and

by way of title denominated him a *Queer bitch*. A *Queer dog*, Sir, is a *man* who, by his oddities and peculiarities, has driven all his friends from his acquaintance—a man who is dull or merry, grave or gay, by fits and starts, and who never did the same thing twice in the same way in his life. He is fond of story-telling, particularly where he is the hero of his own tale, and in the midst of the most interesting gazette from Gen. Eliott, or Sir Eyre Coote, would interrupt you by a relation of his feats when at the school of Camberwell. If he begins a story, be it long or short, he is seized with a most obstinate fit of deafness, until the story be told; you may speak as you please, or try to interrupt him, but you may as well bid the houses in Butcher-row stand straight, or Deputy H——d dine upon three pounds of solids *only*. To enumerate all the peculiarities of my friend the QUEER DOG were endless. Let it suffice, that after I had studied him a little, I found those all proceeded from the imbecillity of old age, and the retention of habits not duly attended to in youth. He was, to be sure, a QUEER DOG, and a disagreeable, unfashionable, out-of-the-way, *bad man*, but I never met with one who did more generous actions, or was a better friend to the distressed.

A POOR STUPID FOOL, also, did me great service. He is a man entirely ignorant of all learning, who hardly knows whether Europe be an island or a continent, All he knows is, that the Thames is a fine river, that oysters promote digestion, that annual parliaments are expedient, and that the Scotch do not wear breeches—so that his general character is *A poor stupid fool*. But he is rich, and cries like a child when he beholds sorrow, especially, which is seldom the case, when he has not an opportunity to administer relief.

From a GREAT PROFLIGATE I received not a little assistance. As he had not many principles himself, he was the less anxious to know *mine*. So that I received from him that relief, which, however necessary, I in vain expected from the *good part of the world*. Thus,

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Thus, Sir, I made trial of all descriptions of men, and my inferences are clearly these; that good men, great, wise men, &c. according to the world's estimation, are the most pitiful and despicable people in reality, for they assume characters to which they have no right, and form pretensions to which justice cannot accede. Whereas, those who, according to the undiscerning fashion of an undiscerning world

are accounted as the dross of mankind, generally prove to be the only wise and useful men. But it is not my business to moralize. That you can do best. With the warmest wishes for the success of your useful Magazine, I am, Sir,

Your most obedient,
and very humble servant.
BARNABY BEARALL.

Turn-again-lane, Nov. 17, 1783.

CONTRAST BETWEEN A MAN OF FASHION AND CITIZEN OF THE WORLD.

THE *Man of Fashion* is instructed how to walk, how to stand, how to dance, how to ride, how to laugh, how to smile, how to frown, how to be angry, how to fight, and how to be familiar. He is taught a mode of eating, drinking, gaming, swearing, and wenching; and, in the combination of all these, how to be the fine gentleman.

The *Citizen of the World* takes Nature for his nursery-maid, and does not pretend to walk until he can first stand. His polite accomplishments are under the dictates of reason, and the body, in its functions, never ridicules the just conceptions of the mind. A proper arrangement of each thus unites the real gentleman with the man of sense.

The *Man of Fashion* makes the *grand tour*—merely to have it said that he has been abroad. He talks of foreign towns and cities; customs and manners, uninstructed in the theory, and unacquainted with the practice. He speaks French and Italian, without knowing the rudiments of his native language, and on all occasions prefers the *maniere et le je-ne-scai-quoi* of Italy or France to the home-spun hospitality of England.

The *Citizen of the World*, in unity, peace, and concord with the customs of every clime, and every nation, improves his native abilities by what he discovers in foreign countries. But, whilst he profits by the example, he still prefers the downright honesty of a British boor to the tinsel deceit of a foreign puppy.

The *Man of Fashion* enters upon life long ere he should quit the authority

of his preceptor—His youth, in consequence, becomes a scene of dissipation, and, before he attains the age, he loses the virility of manhood. Thus, the whole business of life is frustrated, and the great end of creation destroyed. He slides into a drawing-room, when his country demands the nerve of his arm. We find him dallying in imaginary bliss, when the ability of enjoyment is gone for ever! In this situation he is the constant attendant of a tea-table, a morning concert, or an evening promenade. His excellence consists in picking his teeth, pretending to be deaf at an opera, and laughing loud enough to disturb an audience at a tragedy: but the summit of his glory is, to be thought in possession of what he has not.

The *Citizen of the World* enters upon the business of life, when *The Man of Fashion* is quitting the stage of manhood. His youth, by being carefully watched, becomes the *flamina vitæ* of man, and his athletic body proves the soundness of his constitution. He soars to glory, and his heart pants for an opportunity to attain it. If the support of his country demands the assistance of his arm, he raises it in her defence; or if he is called upon in the senate, to defend her rights and privileges, his eloquence is manly, and his reasoning incontrovertible. He abhors the shedding of blood, except when necessity demands the sword, and the benevolence of his mind seeks for the blessings of peace, although the vigour of his body ensures the honour of conquest.

L. X.
POETRY.

P O E T R Y.

A HYMN TO THANKSGIVING.

I Will extol thee, O my God!
 I will an off'ring bring!
 My heart, my grateful heart I give
 To my Almighty King.

Mine inward anguish thou hast seen,
 And heard my secret prayer,
 And giv'n me comfort, and thy love
 Hath sav'd me from despair.

For I was humbled in the dust,
 Afflicted and dismay'd,
 E'en by mine own foreboding thoughts
 To agony betray'd.

All day alone, in silence sad,
 I fed mine inward woe,
 And the long, weary, wakeful night
 Beheld my sorrow flow.

The green grass withers on the hill,
 Burnt by the scorching ray,
 So did I languish, pine, and feel
 My very soul decay.

My soul was smitten sore, my heart
 Cleft with affliction's sword;
 But thou, into my bleeding wounds
 Thy consolation pour'd.

Thy holy spirit came to me
 Wing'd from the realms above,
 And shed into my wounds the balm
 Of thy renewing love.

Thy love to me was shewn; and now
 I feel my bosom free,
 Free from oppressing care, and full
 Of gratitude to thee.

Thou art my solace, and my hope,
 My glory, and my stay!
 My father, saviour! unto whom
 Due homage I will pay.

And I will celebrate thy name,
 And serve thee while I live,
 Mine heart, mine ardent heart, to thee,
 O King of Saints! I give.

K.

ON TROY.

FROM THE GREEK.

WHERE, hapless Ilium, are thy heaven-
 built walls?
 Thy high-embattled towers, thy spacious halls?
 Where are thy temples, fill'd with forms divine?
 Where is thy Pallas? Where her awful shine?
 The mighty Hector where? thy fav'rite boast;
 And all thy valiant sons? a numerous host!
 Thy arts, thy arms, thy riches, and thy state?
 Thy pride of pomp—thy all that made thee great?
 These prostrate now in dust and ruin lie;
 But thy transcendent fame can never die:
 Fate boasts no power to sink thy glories past;
 They fill the world, and with the world shall last.

J. A.

TO RHODOCLEA.

FROM THE GREEK.

PLUCK'D by my hand, will Rhodoclea wear
 This varied wreath, which sweetest flow-
 ers compose?—
 See pinks and hyacinths are mingled there,
 The pure narcissus, and the blushing rose.

Thus gaily crown'd, yet cast a thought aside,
 And whisper to thyself, triumphant maid!
 "The flowers, with me, now bloom in beauty's
 pride,
 "And I, with them, must quickly droop and
 fade *."

J. A.

NEW AIRS in the CASTLE OF ANDALUSIA.

A I R.

AT the peaceful, midnight hour,
 Every sense and ev'ry pow'r,
 Fetter'd lies in downy sleep,
 Then our careful watch we keep.
 While the wolf in nightly prowl
 Bays the moon with hideous howl;
 Gates are barr'd, and vain resistance,
 Females shriek, but no assistance.
 Silence! or you meet your fate;
 Your keys, your jewels, cash, and plate;
 Locks, bolts, and bars, soon fly afunder,
 Then to rifle, rob, and plunder!

A I R.

ON by the spur of valour goaded,
 Pistols prim'd, and carbines loaded,
 Courage strikes on hearts of steel;
 Whilst each spark, thro' the dark gloom of night,
 Lends a clear and chearing light,
 Who a fear or doubt can feel?

Like serpents now thro' thickets creeping,
 Then on our prey like lions leaping;
 Caivetti to the onset lead us,
 Let the weary traveller dread us;
 Struck with terror and amaze,
 While our swords with light'ning blaze.

Thunder to our carbines roaring,
 Bursting clouds in torrents pouring,
 Wash the sanguine dagger's blade,
 Our's a free and roving trade;
 To the onset let's away,
 Valour calls, and we obey!

AIRS, &c. in the new Pantomime, called
 HARLEQUIN, THE PHANTOM OF A DAYS
 and in THE CESTUS, a Serenata.

A I R.

THOUGH my song will but teach what alrea-
 dy you know, [nouveau,
 That there's no place like Paris pour quelque chose
 That strangers in plenty its audience compose,
 Who, like Tantony pigs, are all led by the nose;
 Yet

* This is imitated with some elegance, but great prolixity, by Prior—
 "The pride of every grove I chose."

Yet not all they've bragg'd, gasconaded, and
bounced,
To impose on credulity, yet has announced
Such surprise as the *air balloon*, lately seen there,
Which men, pigs, and chickens, conveys thro'
the air.

This wonder appear'd in the wide fields of Mars,
As an omen portentous of their future wars;
Giving out, by quaint reason and sly implication,
It should, one day or other, go hard wth this nation:
Old England's devoted—'tis their's—for as soon
As they shall alliance have made with the moon;
Let the ocean be our's, still little they care,
For they watch our waters while riding in air.

Thus resolv'd to subdue us—when ready, they
mean,
Like Bayes in the play, with an army unseen,
(Let Englishmen hear it—their creits drop and
faulter)

In this dreadful machine, to attack Gibraltar;
Brave Elliott shall fear, all his garrison strike,
Their works raze to earth, their loud cannon spike,
And give up their fam'd red-hot balls in despair,
For what can pierce bullets—compos'd but of air!

A I R.

CHAIRS to mend! old chairs to mend!
Like mine, to botch is each man's fate,
Each toils in his vocation;
One man tinkers up the state,
Another mends the nation.
Your parsons preach to mend the heart,
They cobble heads at College;
Physicians patch, with terms of art
And Latin, want of knowledge.
But none for praise can more contend,
Than I
Who cry
Old chairs to mend!

Your lawyers tools are flaws and pleas,
We manners mend by dancing;
Wigs are patches for degrees,
And lovers use romancing.
Fortunes are mended up and made
Too frequently with places;
With rouge, when their complexions fade,
Some ladies mend their faces.
But none for praise, &c.

A I R.—JUPITER.

THE phoenix, we are told, has the Sun for his fire,
That he lives to five cent'ries or more;
That he then gathers gums and reeds in good store,
With these makes a fire;
In the midst of which fire being seated,
His wings are the bellows,
Which kindle it up till 'tis properly heated;
And further they tell us,
When no longer in flame this combustible flashes,
A spick and span new one jumps out of the ashes.
Another wise tale to a dragon gave birth,
Whose teeth, it is said, were but sown in ϕ earth,
When 'tis gravely attested, and let who will smile,
That a regiment of soldiers appear'd rank and file.
These stories, 'tis granted, are very absurd;
No man ever saw such a dragon or bird;

Yet folly and love to be met with afunder,
I hold a phenomenon of such a kind,
A rarity so much more worthy to brag on,
That sooner than set out this wonder to find,
I'd be bound to produce you both phoenix and
dragon.

A I R.—VENUS.

WHO calls on her whose powerful art
Erects a throne in every heart;
Whose love all court, whose anger fear—
Venus 'yclept—behold her here.

Sighs some fond youth his love unkind,
Would he some watchful Argus blind?
Glows some fair virgin's modest cheek
With wishes that she dare not speak?

A I R.

OUR Jupiter has near his throne
Two vessels which he fills,
The one with benefits alone,
The other crams with ills.
From the good vessel, health, content,
Plenty, and bliss he gives;
While from the evil, forth are sent
Gout, stone, and scolding wives.

Thus to mankind, with heedful care,
In just proportion weigh'd,
The lot to each, each best can bear,
By Jove's decrees convey'd.
Unless his patience, when to rub,
The devil Juno drives;
Then headlong from the left-hand tub
Go troops of scolding wives.

Oft this complaint, on me like air,
From men still pass'd away;
Till that same Madam Juno there
Let loose her tongue to-day.
But now, intreating Jove I'll go,
To chequer not their lives
With any other spot of woe,
Who're plagued with scolding wives.

THE BRITISH TOASTS.

A SONG.

By the late DUKE of DORSET.

To the tune of *To you fair ladies now at London,*

TO toast the fair of Britain's isle
In verse I would pretend;
But if those fair refuse to smile
All thought of verse must end,
Though Bacchus and the Muses pine
To raise poetic fire should join.

With a fa, la, &c.

But Shirley, see, with matchless grace,
Calls forth my trembling muse,
And says, with sweet complying face,
She'll not her smiles refuse.
Drink then to her, exalt her praise,
The chief inspirer of these lays.

With a fa, la, &c.

To Bedford next, resolute fair,
We put the glass about;
Whose charms so bright and fatal are
That future times will doubt
Which of the two have caus'd more sighs,
Or Marlbro's sword or Spencer's eyes.
With a fa, la, &c.

In this we health to D'Arcy send,
To D'Arcy young and gay;
And see what crowds her steps attend,
Their homage due to pay.
So fly the bees on eager wing
Around the prime of all the spring.
With a fa, la, &c.

Let Wyndham next our wine inspire,
And raise each ravish'd sense,
More blest with beauty than her fire
With manly eloquence.
For could his tongue charm like her eyes
E'en Walpole's self must yield the prize.
With a fa, la, &c.

See next at Williams' shrine we bow,
By youthful beauty led,
As wild as kids upon the brow
Of her own mountain fed.
Yet, though she's free and wild as they,
She too, like them, must love obey.
With a fa, la, &c.

Though you, O Marfel! last we toast,
Be not to us severe;
When flight and dangers urge, the post
Of honour's in the rear.
Think then what honour's given to you,
When generous youths like us pursue.
With a fa, la, &c.

The married Man's Address to the Libertines.

I Am married and happy, with wonder hear this,
Ye rovers and rakes of the age,
Who laugh at the mention of conjugal bliss,
And whom only loose pleasures engage.

You may laugh; but, believe me, you're all in
the wrong,
When you merrily marriage deride;
For to marriage alone lasting pleasures belong,
And in them we can solely confide.

The joys which from lawless connections arise
Are fugitive—never sincere;
Oft stolen with haste, and oft snatch'd by surprise;
Interrupted by doubt and by fear.

But those which in legal attachment we find,
When the heart is with innocence pure,
Are from ev'ry embittering reflexion refin'd,
And while life can taste joy will endure.

The love which you boast deserves not the name;
True love is with sentiment join'd;
But your's is a passion, a feverish flame,
Rais'd without the consent of the mind.

When, dreading confinement, ye mistresses hire,
With this and with that quickly cloy'd;
You're led and misled by a flattering false fire,
And are oft by that fire destroy'd.

If you ask from what source my felicity flows,
My answer is short—from a wife;
Whom for cheerfulness, sense, and good-nature, I
chose,

Which are beauties that charm us for life.

To make home the seat of perpetual delight
Every moment each studies to seize,
And we find ourselves happy from morning to
night,
By this mutual endeavour to please.

H. F.

To DR. WILLIAM PERFECT, of *West-
Malling, in Kent.*

WITH doubtful strife, Humanity and Art
For conquest vie, in Perfect's head and
heart:

There Physic every choicest gift bestows,
Here Mildness points the way to soften woes.
With sympathetic eye and tender mind,
He views the frenzies of the human kind,
Reprieves the languid patient from the grave,
And pity soothes him whom his medicines save.
O^R. 22, 1783. T. J. P.

V E R S E S

*Presented by a Gentleman to his Wife, on the
Anniversary of their Wedding-Day.*

"THEE, MARY, with this ring I wed,
So sixteen years ago I said—
Behold another ring!"—"For what?"
"To wed thee o'er again—why not?"—
With the FIRST ring I married youth,
Grace, beauty, innocence, and truth;
Taste long admir'd, sense long rever'd;
And all my MOLLY THEN appear'd.
If she, by merit since disclos'd,
Prove twice the woman I suppos'd,
I plead that double merit now,
To justify a double vow.

Here then, to-day (with faith as sure,
With ardour as intense and pure,
As when amidst the rites divine
I took thy troth, and plighted mine)
To thee, sweet girl, my SECOND ring,
A token and a pledge I bring;
With this I wed, till death us part,
Thy ripper virtues to my heart;
Those virtues, which, before untry'd,
The wife has added to the bride;
Those virtues, whose progressive claim,
Endearing wedlock's very name,
My soul enjoys, my song approves,
For conscience sake, as well as love's.

For why?—They shew me hour by hour
Honour's high thought, Affection's pow'r,
Discretion's deed, sound Judgement's sentence;
And teach me all things—but REPENTANCE!

T H E W I S H.

By MR. K E M B L E.

ARCHLY-smiling, dimpled boy,
Son of Venus, God of Love,
Grant my heart, the seat of joy,
May thy temple ever prove!

Let me sing and laugh all day,
Sweetly pass my nights away,
Thence arising, taste with you
Blessings lasting, raptures new.

MATHEMATICS.

M A T H E M A T I C S.

ANSWERS TO MATHEMATICAL QUESTIONS.

6. QUESTION (VI. July) answered by the Rev. Mr. HELLINS, Teacher of the Mathematics and Philosophy.

FIRST, to find the least multiple of 59 that exceeds a multiple of 47 by 1: call the multiplier of 47, x , and that of 59, y , and we have $47x = 59y - 1$; therefore, $x = \frac{59y-1}{47} = y + \frac{12y-1}{47}$, where it is evident that when x and y are whole numbers, $\frac{12y-1}{47}$ is a whole number. But $\frac{48y-4}{47}$, and $\frac{47y}{47}$ are whole numbers, and consequently their difference, $\frac{y-4}{47}$ is either a whole number or 0, and since the conditions of the question require that the value of y shall be the least possible, it is evident that $y-4=0$, or $y=4$; and then $x=5$, and 236 is the least multiple of 59 that exceeds (235) a multiple of 47 by 1.

Secondly, to find the least multiple of 47 that exceeds a multiple of 59 by 1: Let x , and y , again stand for the multipliers, and we have $47x = 59y + 1$, from which equation by an argumentation similar to that above, we prove that $\frac{y+4}{47} = 1$; and then we get $y=43$, $x=54$, and 2538, the multiple required, which exceeds (2537) a multiple of 59, by unity.

Another SOLUTION by the Rev. Mr. JOHN GARNONS.

For the multiplier of 59, put x , and for the difference of it and that of 47 put y . Then to find the least multiple of 59 that exceeds a multiple of 47 by unity, we have $59x = 47x + y + 1$, therefore $\frac{12x-1}{47} = y$; where it is evident that when x and $x+y$ are the least possible whole numbers (as the question requires) then $y = \left(\frac{12x-1}{47}\right)$ is a whole number, equal to 1, and $x=4$, $x+y=5$, therefore 236 is the least multiple of 59 that exceeds (235) a multiple of 47 by unity.

Secondly. To find the least multiple of 47 that exceeds a multiple of 59 by unity: we have $59x = 47x + y - 1$, whence $x = 43$, and $y=11$, and $x+y=54$; therefore, 2538 is the least multiple required, which exceeds (2537) a multiple of 59 by unity.

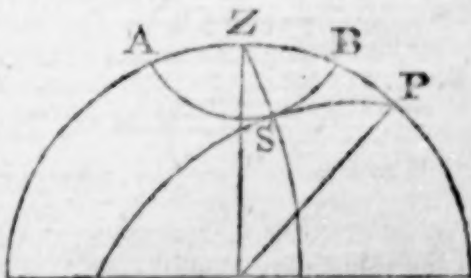
This Question was also answered by Messrs. Blake, Eastwood, Hampshire, Kay, Todd, and Webb.

7. QUESTION (VII. July) answered by Mr. J. MERITT.

Describe the primitive circle AZPR to represent the meridian of the place, make ZP equal to the complement of the given latitude, and draw the six o'clock hour circle PC. With the secant of $54^{\circ} 15'$, the measure of the time from noon, describe the hour circle PS and through Z, describe the vertical circle ZSD to cut PS at right angles: then will PS be the complement of the stars declination. For round Z, as a pole, let the almicanter ASB be described through S; and it is manifest, as the vertical circle ZSD is perpendicular both to the almicanter ASB and hour circle PS, that the former touches the latter in the point S, consequently a star in that part of the hour circle is nearer to the zenith than any other which is in the same hour circle.

Hence, as the tang. of the lat. is to the cosine of the angle ZPS, so is radius to the tang. of PS the stars distance from that pole which is of the same name with

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the line joining the two islands is bisected by a semi-circle described on DE; and, from this consideration, the following construction is evident:

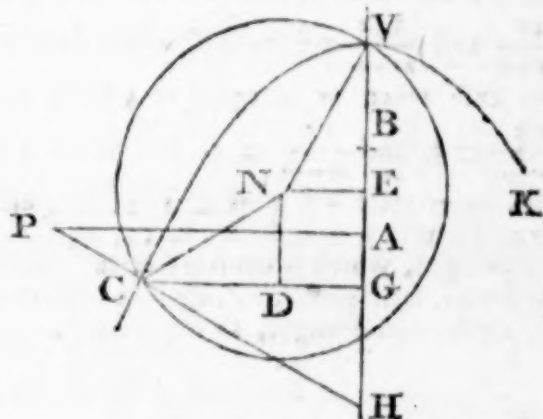
Draw the North rhumb CA, the N. N. W. rhumb CE, and the West rhumb CB. In CE, take CD equal 8, and CE equal to 11 miles; and on DE describe a semi-circle DIE. From D, as a center, describe several concentric circles, cutting CA in *a*, A, *a*, &c. and CB in *b*, B, *b*, &c. join the corresponding points *a*, *b*; A, B; *a*, *b*; &c. with the right lines *ab*, AB, *ab*, &c. and bisect these lines in the points *i*, I, *i*, &c. Then, if through these points the curve DiIi be described, cutting the semi-circle DIE in I, and through the points I and E the straight line AB be drawn, cutting CA in A, and CB in B; it is manifest that A and B will be the situations of the two islands.

This Question was also answered by Mr. Thomas Penny, pupil to the Rev. Mr. Smith of St. Budeaux.

9. Question (I. August) answered by Mr. GEORGE SANDERSON.

CONSTRUCTION.

From the given point P, draw PA perpendicular to the axis (VH) meeting it in A, take VB equal to half the parameter of the axis, and bisect BA in E, erect the perpendicular EN = $\frac{1}{2}$ PA; with N center, and NV, the distance from the vertex, radius, describe a circle, cutting the curve again in C, and PC is the distance required.



DEMONSTRATION.

Draw the ordinate CG, and perpendicular to it ND; also produce PC to meet the axis in the point H.

$VE^2 + EN^2 (DG^2) = ND^2 (EG^2) + CD^2$ (Euc. 47. I.) $\therefore VE^2 - EG^2 = CD^2 - DG^2$, or $VG \times VE - EG = CG \times CD - DG$, (Simpson. Geom. B. 2, Theo. 7.) whence $VG : CG :: CD - DG (CG - 2DG) : VE - EG :: VG \times 2VB : CG \times 2VB$, but $VG \times 2VB = CG^2$, by the property of the curve; $\therefore CG : 2VB :: CG - 2DG : VE - EG$, whence (by alter. and division) $CG : 2DG (\frac{1}{2}PA) :: 2VB : 2VB - VE + EG = VB + AG$ (because $AE = EB$ by const.) hence, $CG : PA :: VB : VB + AG :: GH : AH (AG + GH)$ by similar triangles; therefore $HG = VB = \frac{1}{2}$ parameter by const. Wherefore, by a well-known property of the curve, a tangent at the point C is perpendicular to PH; consequently PC is the shortest distance between the point P and the curve, as required.

N.B. This construction holds good when the perpen. PA falls above the vertex on the axis produced.

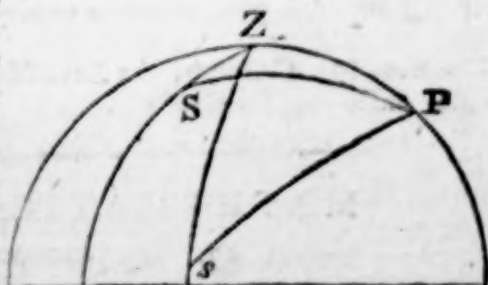
This Question was also answered by Mr. Isaac Dalby and J. Walton.

10. QUESTION (II. August) answered by Mr. JAMES WEBB.

Let ZP be an arc of the meridian, where Z is the zenith, and P the elevated pole: also suppose S and s to be the places of the two stars when the difference of their azimuths is a *maximum* or *minimum*; the angles PZS, PZs their azimuths, PS and Ps their polar distances, and ZS and Zs their distances from the zenith.

Then, by what is done in the Answer to Question II. $P : Z :: R^2 : \cos. PZ \times R^2 -$

$\sin. PZ \times \cos. Z \times \cot. SZ$; and $P : Z :: R^2 : \cos. PZ \times R^2 - \sin. PZ \times \cos. Z \times \cot. SZ$



cot. sZ . Hence, because the fluxions of the two azimuths must be equal when their difference is a *max.* or *min.* $\sin. PZ \times \cot. PZs \times \cot. sZ = \sin. PZ \times \cot. PZS \times \cot. SZ$; or $\cot. PZs \times \cot. Zs = \cot. PZS \times \cot. ZS$. Therefore, when the difference of azimuths of two stars is a *max.* or *min.* the cosines of their azimuths are directly as the tangents of their altitudes.

11. QUESTION (III. August) answered by Mr. THOMAS TODD.

Let x, y , and v , represent the number of apples bought by the first, second, and third boys respectively; then will $9-x$, $18-y$, and $24-v$ be the oranges. Let n be the price of an apple, and m that of an orange.

Then $nx + 9m = ny + 18m - my$; from which $y = 9 + \frac{9n}{m-n} + x$. Also, $nx + 9m - mx = nv + 24m - mv$; wherefore $v = 15 + \frac{15n}{m-n} + x$. Now it is evident that the greatest value of x must be taken to answer the problem, and that will be when $\frac{9n}{m-n}$ and $\frac{15n}{m-n}$ are the least whole numbers prime to each other, which will be the case when m is equal to 4 times n , or when $m = 4$, and $n = 1$, for then $\frac{9n}{m-n} = 3$, and $\frac{15n}{m-n} = 5$, and thence $y = 12 + x$, and $v = 20 + x$. Now the limit, or greatest value of x is 3; in which case $y = 15$, and $v = 23$: for x cannot be 4, because v would then be 24, and so the third boy would have all apples, and no oranges, which is contrary to the question. Hence, if we put $m = 4$, $n = 1$, of farthings, half-pence, or any coin whatever, we shall have the values of A, B, and C, apples and oranges, as required.

The Same answered by Mr. ISAAC DALBY.

Let x, y , and z , represent the number of oranges bought by the first, second, and third boys respectively, then will $9-x$, $18-y$, and $24-z$, be the apples; let a be the price of an orange, b that of an apple, then by quest. $ax + 9 - x \times b = ay + 18 - y \times b = az + 24 - z \times b$ or $ax - bx + 9b = ay - by + 18b = az - bz + 24b$, and putting $d = a - b$ we have $dx = dy + 9b = dz + 15b$, hence $x = y + \frac{9b}{d} = z + \frac{15b}{d}$. Now it is manifest that when the terms $\frac{9b}{d}$, and $\frac{15b}{d}$ are the least possible whole numbers, and d the greatest common measure of the coefficients, 9, and 15, d will be equal 3, and $b = 1$; therefore $x = y + 3 = z + 5$. Here it appears that x must be greater than 5, for when $x = 5$, $z = 0$: therefore, $x = 6$; and, consequently, $y = 3$, and $z = 1$, the numbers of oranges; and 3, 15, and 23, are the numbers of apples bought by the first, second, and third boys, respectively.

SCHOLIUM.

It is evident the prices a and b may be any numbers in the ratio of 4 to 1: thus if the price of an orange be a penny, that of an apple will be a farthing, &c.

MR. JOHN BLAKE

Substitutes x, y , and z , for the oranges bought by the first, second, and third boys respectively, and r to 1 for the ratio of the price of an orange to that of an apple. Then by a process similar to Mr. Dalby's, he finds $r = 4$, $x = 6$, $y = 3$, and $z = 1$.

The Rev. Mr. Garnons, the Rev. Mr. Hellins, Mr. Sanderfon, and Mr. Walson also answered this Question.

MATHEMATICAL QUESTIONS.

27. QUESTION I. by Mr. J. DALE.

IN taking the distance of Arcturus and Lyra, and of Arcturus and Spica Virginis, the plane of the instrument, passing through the stars, was inclined to the


the horizon in angles of $56^{\circ} 30'$, and $58^{\circ} 40'$, respectively; required the latitude of the place of observation, and the hour of the night on March the 10th, 1783.

28. QUESTION II. *by* MR. GEORGE SANDERSON.

Mr. Robertson, in his *Elements of Navigation*, Art. 253. B. IV. has given the following rule to find the base of a spherical triangle, the two sides, and the included angle being given. To twice the log. sine of half the given angle add the log. sines of the two containing sides; from half the sum of these logs. subtract the log. sine of half the difference of the sides, and the remainder is the log. tangent of an arc; the log. sine of which arc subtracted from the said half sum of the logs. leaves the log. sine of half the required side. The demonstration of this rule is required.

29. QUESTION III. *by* GEOMETRICUS.

Given the sum of the three sides, the line drawn from the vertical angle to bisect the base, and the angle which that line makes with the base, to determine the triangle.

 The answers to these questions are to be sent, post-paid, to Mr. Baldwin, in Paternoster-row, London, before the 1st of February, 1784.

LITERARY REVIEW.

ARTICLE XXVII.

LECTURES on Rhetoric and the Belles Lettres. By Hugh Blair, D. D. one of the Ministers of the High Church, and Professor of Rhetoric and Belles Lettres in the University of Edinburgh. 4to. 2 Vols. Cadell, Creech, &c.

IN the preface and introduction to these lectures, the very ingenious and worthy author tells us, that they are published nearly in the same form, in which they were read by him, for twenty-four years, in the University of Edinburgh; that their present appearance is in some measure occasioned by the circulation of imperfect copies, and the reason he had to apprehend surreptitious publications of them: that they were originally intended, not merely to contain what had never before been suggested, but to exhibit such a comprehensive system of critical knowledge, as might convey most useful instruction to his pupils; and that their object is to apply the principles of reason and good sense to composition and discourse, in the place of artificial and scholastic rhetoric; to distinguish accurately between the specious and the solid, between affected and natural ornament; to bring into view the chief beauties that ought to be studied, and the principal faults that ought to be avoided; and thereby to contribute to enlighten taste, and to lead genius,

from unnatural deviations, into its proper channel.

Such is the view which our author gives the plan of his Lectures, and it would be the height of injustice not to allow that he has executed his plan in a masterly manner. Though there are many excellent detached pieces of criticism in the English language, yet we know of no work upon so comprehensive and liberal a plan as that now before us, or so proper to be put into the hands of youth, and those who are desirous of forming their taste in composition. Dr. Blair never amuses his readers with fanciful theories, nor bewilders them in the mazes of metaphysics, but leaving subtleties and refinements to the merely speculative theorist, proceeds in the plain path of reason and common sense; lays down rules that are easily understood, and illustrates them by a great variety of pertinent examples, taken from the works of some of the most eminent writers, both antient and modern. His style is admirably suited to a didactic work, being plain, perspicuous, and

and unaffected. In a word, good sense, sound judgement, correct and elegant taste, a truly philosophical spirit, and a zeal for the cause of virtue and literature are the characteristical excellencies of Dr. Blair's Lectures.

They are divided into five parts. The first contains some introductory dissertations on the nature of taste, and the sources of its pleasures. In the second, the author treats of language; in the third, of style; in the fourth, of eloquence properly so called, or public speaking in its different kinds; and in the last, we have a critical examination of the most distinguished species of composition, both in prose and verse.

The first lecture contains some very just observations on the advantages to be derived from the study of criticism. Among nations in a civilized state, we are told, no art has been cultivated with more care than that of language, style, and composition, and the attention paid to it may be assumed as one mark of the progress of society towards its most improved period. Accordingly, we find, that in all the polished nations of Europe, the study of language and eloquence has been treated as highly important, and has possessed a considerable place in every plan of liberal education.

"Of those who peruse the following Lectures (says our author) some, by the profession to which they addict themselves, or in consequence of their prevailing inclination, may have the view of being employed in composition, or in public speaking. Others, without any prospect of this kind, may wish only to improve their taste with respect to writing and discourse, and to acquire principles which will enable them to judge for themselves in that part of literature called the Belles Lettres.

"With respect to the former, such as may have occasion to communicate their sentiments to the public, it is abundantly clear that some preparation of study is requisite for the end which they have in view. To speak or to write perspicuously and agreeably, with purity, with grace and strength, are attainments of the utmost consequence

to all who purpose, either by speech or writing, to address the public. For without being master of those attainments, no man can do justice to his own conceptions; but how rich soever he may be in knowledge and in good sense, he will be able to avail himself less of those treasures, than such as possess not half his store, but who can display what they possess with more propriety. Neither are these attainments of that kind for which we are indebted to nature merely. Nature has, indeed, conferred upon some a very favourable distinction in this respect, beyond others. But in these, as in most other talents she bestows, she has left much to be wrought out by every man's own industry. So conspicuous have been the effects of study and improvement in every part of eloquence; such remarkable examples have appeared of persons surmounting, by their diligence, the disadvantages of the most untoward nature, that among the learned it has long been a contested, and remains still an undecided point, whether nature or art confer most towards excelling in writing and discourse.

"With respect to the manner in which art can most effectually furnish assistance, for such a purpose, there may be diversity of opinions. I by no means pretend to say that mere rhetorical rules, how just soever, are sufficient to form an orator. Supposing natural genius to be favourable, more by a great deal will depend upon private application and study, than upon any system of instruction that is capable of being publicly communicated. But at the same time, though rules and instructions cannot do all that is requisite, they may, however, do much that is of real use. They cannot, it is true, inspire genius; but they can direct and assist it. They cannot remedy barrenness; but they may correct redundancy. They point out proper models for imitation. They bring into view the chief beauties that ought to be studied, and the principal faults that ought to be avoided; and thereby tend to enlighten taste, and to lead genius, from unnatural deviations, into its proper channel. What would not

avail for the production of great excellencies, may at least serve to prevent the commission of considerable errors.

"All that regards the study of eloquence and composition merits the higher attention upon this account, that it is intimately connected with the improvement of our intellectual powers. For I must be allowed to say, that when we are employed, after a proper manner, in the study of composition, we are cultivating reason itself. True rhetoric and sound logic are very nearly allied. The study of arranging and expressing our thoughts with propriety, teaches to think, as well as to speak, accurately. By putting our sentiments into words, we always conceive them more distinctly. Every one who has the slightest acquaintance with composition knows, that when he expresses himself ill on any subject, when his arrangement becomes loose, and his sentences turn feeble, the defects of his style, can, almost on every occasion, be traced back to his indistinct conception of the subject; so close is the connection between thoughts and the words in which they are clothed.

"The study of composition, important in itself at all times, has acquired additional importance, from the taste and manners of the present age. It is an age wherein improvements, in every part of science, have been prosecuted with ardour. To all the liberal arts much attention has been paid; and to none more than to the beauty of language, and the grace and elegance of every kind of writing. The public ear is become refined. It will not easily bear what is slovenly and incorrect. Every author must aspire to some merit in expression, as well as in sentiment, if he would not incur the danger of being neglected and despised.

"I will not deny that the love of minute elegance, and attention to inferior ornaments of composition, may at present have engrossed too great a degree of the public regard. It is indeed my opinion, that we lean to this extreme; often more careful of polishing style, than of storing it with

thought. Yet hence arises a new reason for the study of just and proper composition. If it be requisite not to be deficient in elegance or ornament in times when they are in such high estimation, it is still more requisite to attain the power of distinguishing false ornament from true, in order to prevent our being carried away by that torrent of false and frivolous taste, which never fails, when it is prevalent, to sweep along with it the raw and the ignorant. They who have never studied eloquence in its principles, nor have been trained to attend to the genuine and manly beauties of good writing, are always ready to be caught by the mere glance of language; and when they come to speak in public, or to compose, have no other standard on which to form themselves, except what chances to be fashionable and popular, how corrupted soever, or erroneous, that may be.

"But as there are many who have no such objects as either composition or public speaking in view, let us next consider what advantages may be derived by them, from such studies as form the subject of these lectures. To them, rhetoric is not so much a practical art as a speculative science; and the same instructions which assist others in composing, will assist them in judging of, and relishing the beauties of composition. Whatever enables genius to execute well, will enable taste to criticise justly.

"As rhetoric has been sometimes thought to signify nothing more than the scholastic study of words, and phrases, and tropes, so criticism has been considered as merely the art of finding faults; as the frigid application of certain technical terms, by means of which persons are taught to cavil and censure in a learned manner. But this is the criticism of pedants only. True criticism is a liberal and humane art. It is the offspring of good sense and refined taste. It aims at acquiring a just discernment of the real merits of authors. It promotes a lively relish of their beauties, while it preserves us from that blind and implicit veneration which would confound their beauties and

and faults in our esteem. It teaches us, in a word, to admire and to blame with judgement, and not to follow the crowd blindly.

“ In an age when works of genius and literature are so frequently the subjects of discourse, when every one erects himself into a judge, and when we can hardly mingle in polite society, without bearing some share in such discussions, studies of this kind, it is not to be doubted, will appear to derive part of their importance from the use to which they may be applied in furnishing materials for those fashionable topics of discourse, and thereby enabling us to support a proper rank in social life.

“ But I should be sorry if we could not rest the merit of such studies on somewhat of solid and intrinsic use, independent of appearance and show. The exercise of taste and of sound criticism is in truth one of the most improving employments of the understanding. To apply the principles of good sense to composition and discourse; to examine what is beautiful, and why it is so; to employ ourselves in distinguishing accurately between the specious and the solid, between affected and natural ornament, must certainly improve us not a little in the most valuable part of all philosophy, the philosophy of human nature. For such disquisitions are very intimately connected with the knowledge of ourselves. They necessarily lead us to reflect on the operations of the imagination, and the movements of the heart; and increase our acquaintance with some of the most refined feelings which belong to our frame.”

The Doctor goes on to observe that the study of Criticism and *Belles Lettres* has this peculiar advantage, that it exercises our reason, without fatiguing it; that it leads to enquiries acute, but not painful; profound, but not dry or abstruse; strews flowers in the path of science; and while it keeps the mind bent, in some degree, and active, relieves it at the same time from that more toilsome labour to which it must submit in the acquisition of necessary erudition, or the investigation of abstract truth.

The subject of the second Lecture is TASTE, a subject on which men talk very loosely and indistinctly, and which it is extremely difficult to explain with precision. What our author advances on it is in the following order: He first explains the nature of taste as a power or faculty in the human mind; in the next place, he considers how far it is an improveable faculty; he then proceeds to shew the sources of its improvement, and the characters of taste in its most perfect state; after this, he examines the various fluctuations to which it is liable, and enquires whether there be any standard to which we can bring the different tastes of men, in order to distinguish the corrupted from the true.

In his third Lecture, our author treats of criticism, genius, the pleasures of taste, and sublimity in objects: — True Criticism, we are told, is the application of taste and of good sense to the several fine arts. The object which it proposes is, to distinguish what is beautiful and what is faulty in every performance; from particular instances to ascend to general principles; and so to form rules or conclusions concerning the several kinds of beauty in works of genius.

Taste and Genius, the Doctor observes, are two words frequently joined together; and, therefore, by inaccurate thinkers confounded. They signify, however, two quite different things. The difference between them can be clearly pointed out; and it is of importance to remember it. “ Taste (continues he) consists in the power of judging: Genius, in the power of executing. One may have a considerable degree of taste in poetry, eloquence, or any of the fine arts, who has little or hardly any genius for composition or execution in any of these arts: but genius cannot be found without including taste also. Genius, therefore, deserves to be considered as a higher power of the mind than taste. Genius always imports something inventive or creative; which does not rest in mere sensibility to beauty where it is perceived, but which can, moreover, produce new beauties, and exhibit them in such a manner

manner as strongly to impress the minds of others. Refined taste forms a good critic; but genius is further necessary to form the poet, or the orator.

“ It is proper also to observe, that Genius is a word, which, in common acceptation, extends much farther than to the objects of taste. It is used to signify that talent or aptitude which we receive from nature, for excelling in any one thing whatever. Thus, we speak of a Genius for mathematics, as well as a Genius for poetry; of a Genius for war, for politics, or for any mechanical employment.

“ This talent or aptitude for excelling in some one particular, is, I have said, what we receive from nature. By art and study, no doubt, it may be greatly improved; but by them alone it cannot be acquired. As Genius is a higher faculty than Taste, it is ever, according to the usual frugality of nature, more limited in the sphere of its operations. It is not uncommon to meet with persons who have an excellent taste in several of the polite arts, such as music, poetry, painting, and eloquence, altogether: but, to find one who is an excellent performer in all these arts, is much more rare; or rather, indeed, such an one is not to be looked for. A sort of Universal Genius, or one who is equally and indifferently turned towards several different professions and arts, is not likely to excel in any. Although there may be some few exceptions, yet in general it holds, that when the bent of the mind is wholly directed towards some one object, exclusive, in a manner, of others, there is the fairest prospect of eminence in that, whatever it be. The rays must converge to a point, in order to glow intensely. This remark I here chuse to make, on account of its great importance to young people, in leading them to examine with care, and to pursue with ardour, the current and pointing of nature towards those exertions of genius in which they are most likely to excel.

“ A genius for any of the fine arts, as I before observed, always supposes
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taste; and it is clear, that the improvement of taste will serve both to forward and to correct the operations of genius. In proportion as the taste of a poet, or orator, becomes more refined with respect to the beauties of composition, it will certainly assist him to produce the more finished beauties in his work. Genius, however, in a poet or orator, may sometimes exist in a higher degree than taste; that is, genius may be bold and strong, when taste is neither very delicate, nor very correct. This is often the case in the infancy of arts; a period, when genius frequently exerts itself with great vigour, and executes with much warmth; while taste, which requires experience, and improves by slower degrees, hath not yet attained its full growth. Homer and Shakespear are proofs of what I now assert; in whose admirable writings are found instances of rudeness and indelicacy, which the more refined taste of later writers, who had far inferior genius to them, would have taught them to avoid. As all human perfection is limited, this may, very probably, be the law of our nature, that it is not given to one man to execute with vigour and fire, and, at the same time, to attend to all the lesser and more refined graces that belong to the exact perfection of his work: while, on the other hand, a thorough taste for those inferior graces, is, for the most part, accompanied with a diminution of sublimity and force.

“ Having thus explained the nature of taste, the nature and importance of criticism, and the distinction between taste and genius; I am now to enter on considering the sources of the pleasures of taste. Here opens a very extensive field; no less than all the pleasures of the imagination, as they are commonly called, whether afforded us by natural objects, or by the imitations and descriptions of them. But it is not necessary to the purpose of my Lectures, that all these should be examined fully; the pleasure which we receive from discourse, or writing, being the main object of them. All that I purpose is, to give some openings into the pleasures of taste in general; and to insist
more

more particularly upon sublimity and beauty."

In the remaining part of this Lecture, our readers will meet with many ingenious remarks, and pertinent illustrations, but we must refer them to the work itself. Various hypotheses have been formed concerning the *fundamental quality* of whatever is sublime, but the Doctor thinks they are all unsatisfactory. Mighty force or power, whether accompanied with terror or not, whether employed in protecting or in alarming us, appears to him to have a better title, than any thing that has yet been mentioned to be the fundamental quality of the sublime. "There does not occur to me any sublime object (says he) into the idea of which, power, strength, and force, either enter not directly, or are not, at least, intimately associated with the idea, by leading our thoughts to some astonishing power, as concerned in the production of the object. However, I do not insist upon this, as sufficient to found a general theory."

Having treated, in his third Lecture, of grandeur or sublimity in external objects, our author proceeds, in his fourth, to treat of the description of such objects, or, of what is called the sublime in writing.

"Many critical terms (says he) have unfortunately been employed in a sense too loose and vague; none more so, than that of the Sublime. Every one is acquainted with the character of Cæsar's Commentaries, and of the style in which they are written; a style remarkably pure, simple, and elegant; but the most remote from the sublime of any of the classical authors. Yet this author has a German critic, Johannes Gulielmus Bergerus, who wrote no longer ago than the year 1720, pitched upon as the perfect model of the Sublime, and has composed a quarto volume, entitled, *De naturali pulchritudine Orationis*; the express intention of which, is to shew, that Cæsar's Commentaries contain the most complete exemplification of all Longinus's rules relating to sublime writing. This I mention as a strong proof of the confused ideas which have prevailed, con-

cerning this subject. The true sense of sublime writing, undoubtedly, is such a description of objects, or exhibition of sentiments, which are in themselves of a sublime nature, as shall give us strong impressions of them. But there is another very indefinite, and therefore very improper, sense, which has been too often put upon it; when it is applied to signify any remarkable and distinguishing excellency of composition; whether it raise in us the ideas of grandeur, or those of gentleness, elegance, or any other sort of beauty. In this sense, Cæsar's Commentaries may, indeed, be termed sublime, and so may many sonnets, pastorals, and love elegies, as well as Homer's Iliad. But this evidently confounds the use of words; and marks no one species, or character, of composition whatever.

"I am sorry to be obliged to observe, that the sublime is too often used in this last and improper sense, by the celebrated critic Longinus, in his treatise on this subject. He sets out, indeed, with describing it in its just and proper meaning; as something that elevates the mind above itself, and fills it with high conceptions, and a noble pride. But from this view of it he frequently departs; and substitutes in the place of it, whatever, in any strain of composition, pleases highly. Thus, many of the passages which he produces as instances of the sublime, are merely elegant, without having the most distant relation to proper sublimity; witness Sappho's famous Ode, on which he descants at considerable length. He points out five sources of the sublime. The first is, boldness or grandeur in the thoughts; the second is, the pathetic; the third, the proper application of figures; the fourth, the use of tropes and beautiful expressions; the fifth, musical structure and arrangement of words. This is the plan of one who was writing a treatise of rhetoric, or of the beauties of writing in general; not of the sublime in particular. For of these five heads, only the two first have any peculiar relation to the sublime; boldness and grandeur in the thoughts, and, in some instances, the

the pathetic, or strong exertions of passion: the other three, tropes, figures, and musical arrangement, have no more relation to the sublime, than to other kinds of good writing; perhaps less to the sublime than to any other species whatever, because it requires less the assistance of ornament. From this it appears, that clear and precise ideas on this head are not to be expected from that writer. I would not, however, be understood, as if I meant, by this censure, to represent his treatise as of small value. I know no critic, antient or modern, that discovers a more lively relish of the beauties of fine writing, than Longinus; and he has also the merit of being himself an excellent, and, in several passages, a truly sublime writer. But, as his work has been generally considered as a standard on this subject, it was incumbent on me to give my opinion concerning the benefit to be derived from it. It deserves to be consulted, not so much for distinct instruction concerning the sublime, as for excellent general ideas concerning beauty in writing.

"I return now to the proper and natural idea of the Sublime in composition. The foundation of it always must be laid in the nature of the object described. Unless it be such an object as, if presented to our eyes, if exhibited to us in reality, would raise ideas of that elevating, that awful, and magnificent kind, which we call sublime; the description, however finely drawn, is not entitled to come under this class. This excludes all objects that are merely beautiful, gay, or elegant. In the next place, the object must not only in itself be sublime,

but it must be set before us in such a light as is most proper to give us a clear and full impression of it; it must be described with strength, with conciseness and simplicity. This depends, principally, upon the lively impression which the poet or orator has of the object which he exhibits; and upon his being deeply affected, and warmed, by the sublime idea which he would convey. If his own feeling be languid, he can never inspire us with any strong emotion. Instances, which are extremely necessary on this subject, will clearly show the importance of all those requisites which I have just now mentioned.

"It is, generally speaking, among the most ancient authors, that we are to look for the most striking instances of the sublime. I am inclined to think, that the early ages of the world, and the rude unimproved state of society, are peculiarly favourable to the strong emotions of sublimity. The genius of men is then much turned to admiration and astonishment. Meeting with many objects, to them new and strange, their imagination is kept glowing, and their passions are often raised to the utmost. They think and express themselves boldly, and without restraint. In the progress of society, the genius and manners of men undergo a change more favourable to accuracy, than to strength or sublimity."

Our author goes on to produce instances of the sublime from Scripture, the writings of Homer, Ossian, Virgil, Milton, &c. and gives some examples of the faults opposite to the sublime, which are chiefly two, the frigid and the bombast.

(To be continued.)

ART. XXVIII. *Transactions of the Society, instituted at London, for the Encouragement of Arts, Manufactures, and Commerce, with the Premiums offered in the Year 1783.* Vol. I. 8vo. Lockyer Davis, &c.

THIS Society was instituted in the year 1754, and has continued annually to publish a book of premiums, until the present time. They have now judged it expedient to vary in some respects the mode of conveying to the public their future proceedings.

They have fixed upon a very suitable

period to commence these alterations. The general attention, during the last spring, was directed to the paintings with which the ingenious and indefatigable Mr. Barry ornamented the great room of this society. As this was the first year in which that signal exertion in the line of the polite arts was displayed

played to the public, the Society have very justly deemed it a proper time to begin the execution of their new designs.

Their annual volume will, in future, wear a much more entertaining appearance than formerly, as a few select papers will be added to the lists of premiums which used to compose the whole of their former publications.

In this first volume is inserted an Abstract of the Transactions and Progress of the Society from its Institution, to the year 1782.

I. This account begins with AGRICULTURE. The following are the observations on the effects of the rewards which this society has bestowed, in the class of agriculture:

T I M B E R.

"The national benefits to be derived from improvements in agriculture made it an early object of the attention of the Society: it engaged them to extend their premiums and bounties largely to candidates in this class; and the several articles for which they have been given point out, in a great measure, their utility. The raising, planting, and preserving trees proper for timber, particularly oak, in a commercial and maritime kingdom, where it is so much in demand, have been greatly promoted by the premiums they have offered; and the effects may in some degree be observed from the quantities for which the successful candidates have obtained them, though no account has been taken of the quantities raised or planted by the unsuccessful ones."

H E M P.

"Hemp being an article essential to our shipping, and of the highest importance to us as a maritime and commercial people, the culture of that plant has been carefully attended to, and the practicability of growing it to advantage in Great-Britain clearly demonstrated; a matter, which, if ever we should be engaged in war against those nations by whom that article has been hitherto supplied, will hereafter prove of singular benefit to this country."

G R A I N.

"Improvements in the culture of

most kinds of corn and grass-seeds have been diligently searched for, and in many articles happily found.

"Very considerable improvements in several of the common utensils of husbandry, and others entirely of a new construction, have not only been obtained, but their utility experimentally proved by the Society; and many of these, in large, and the models of others, have been placed in their repository, for the inspection and use of the public."

FOOD FOR CATTLE.

"The discovery of a food for cattle and sheep during the spring months has ever been considered as a subject of the first importance in agriculture; the Society, therefore, began at an early period to turn their attention towards it, and in hopes of obtaining so desirable an object, many rewards were bestowed for the culture of such plants as make an early appearance, as Burnet, Lucerne, &c. At length the wishes of the Society were in a great degree gratified, by some accounts received of the use of the Turnep-rooted Cabbage, or, as it is sometimes called, Reynolds's Turnep, from its having been first cultivated for these purposes by the late Mr. John Reynolds, of Adisham, in Kent, who was rewarded by the Society for the discovery, and whose papers on this head have been already printed. Yet, the culture of this valuable vegetable was long confined to Kent, and a few adjoining counties; but it will be found by the letters of Mr. Tugwell, and Mr. Robbins, published in this volume, that the cultivation of the Turnep-rooted Cabbage has now spread itself into Gloucestershire: of what great utility it will prove to the farmers in that county, is easy to determine; and as the knowledge of the uses of so valuable a plant will now be spread over the whole kingdom, there is every reason to believe its culture will extend, and the benefits resulting from it be universally felt."

M A D D E R.

"Madder, an essential article in dying and callico-printing, which had been raised to an extravagant price by the

the foreign growers and importers, on a supposition that it could not be brought to any degree of perfection in this kingdom, has been very successfully obtained by the considerable premiums given for that purpose; and the English Madder, produced in consequence, was found as good, at least, if not better, than any imported.

"As the culture of this article is attended with great expense, the Society was apprehensive that the payment of tithes in kind might counteract the good effects otherwise to be expected from their premiums: some of their members, who had seats in parliament, applied to the legislature, and obtained an act, by which the payment of tithes for Madder was fixed at five shillings per acre.

"By the removal of this obstacle, and a continuation of rewards from the Society, the effect principally required has been fully obtained: foreign madder is reduced to a reasonable price, and likely to continue so, as the growers in Holland, and other countries from whence it is imported, are thoroughly convinced that we can supply ourselves with any quantity, and of the best kind, whenever, by an advance of the price, the profits are found sufficient to engage the attention of our husbandmen. Our dyers and callico-printers have been greatly benefitted, and the nation has saved many thousand pounds, by the reduction of the price of this article."

II. CHEMISTRY, DYING, and MINERALOGY. The advantages of the Society's rewards are stated in these observations:

C O B A L T.

"The discovery in these kingdoms of the mineral substance called Cobalt, from which Zaffre and Smalt are prepared, was a very early object of the attention of this society: and though their expectations, that a mine of it would have been worked, have not been gratified; yet, by the several premiums offered and bestowed in order to promote that design, this good effect has followed, that a mine has been discovered, though not worked, and that the miners, assayers, and chemists of

this country are become much better acquainted with the nature of cobalt, and the manner of preparing zaffre and smalt from it, than they were before. And as it is well known, that there are other mines, or, at least, some veins of this substance in Cornwall, Devonshire, and also in Scotland, and probably in other parts of the kingdom, it promises, in time, to become a matter of very great and profitable importance. For when it is considered that all the cobalt used in our manufactories, and nearly all the zaffre and smalt consumed here, are imported at a large expence from abroad, the discovery of the original material, and making the preparations from it, will open a new business, and establish a manufacture, which has hitherto taken place here only on a small scale. Great quantities of smalt imported, as has been observed, from abroad, are used under the name of powder blue, in washing linen; and very large quantities of zaffre are annually sent to China, for the use of their manufacturers. Much of the zaffre brought to England is mixed with matters that debase its quality, and injure its colours; and as the manner of preparing it from cobalt is now well known in England, and as all mixture of foreign matter may be easily avoided, there is not a doubt, that if a mine of cobalt should be properly worked in this kingdom, that material, so useful in our manufactures, and of so much consequence as an article of commerce, may be prepared here in a more accurate manner than has hitherto been practised abroad."

CRUCIBLES AND RETORTS.

"As all crucibles and earthen retorts used by chemists, assayers, and melters of metals, were imported from abroad, the Society thought the discovery of proper materials for manufacturing them in this country was an object well worthy of consideration; and having bestowed some few rewards for that purpose, were pleased to find that a manufactory for making these vessels was established at Chelsea; where they are not only made for home consumption, but considerable quantities have been exported. It may be here observed,

observed, that those kind of crucibles or melting pots, called black lead, or blue pots, which are the only sorts made use of in Cornwall for assaying tin ores, were not to be obtained from any part of Europe, except a small place called Hafner's Zal (*i. e.* Potters Place) or Passou near Rehgenzburg in Germany, where the only manufactures of this kind were carried on. This inconvenience laid the tin smelters in Cornwall very frequently under great difficulties, not only with regard to the advanced price in time of war, but for want of an importation of the pots a stop has often been put to many of their works.

"The Society have the satisfaction to find by certificates from some of the most respectable assay-masters in Cornwall, that in consequence of their attention and rewards, a manufacture of pots, fully answering all their purposes, is now established at Chelsea; and many of the principal refiners, and the workmen at the mint, using no other than what are made there, the most sanguine wish the Society had on this important object has been fully gratified."

TANNING with OAK SAW-DUST.

"The reward given by the Society to the person who discovered the use of oak saw-dust in the tanning of leather (of which full trial was made, and the efficacy thereof ascertained, as appears by the samples in the Society's repository) threw new lights on that very extensive and useful manufacture, and the improvements made in consequence thereof will probably, in time, be practised to great advantage, when the legislature shall think proper to repeal that law which confines the tanner to the use of very few materials in his business."

DYING OR COLOURING LEATHER.

"The introduction of the eastern manner of dying red and yellow leather has been attended with great advantages to the public, a manufacture of considerable extent being now established in England, where these kinds of leather are prepared and dyed in a manner superior to what are imported from

Lisbon or elsewhere, and of which large quantities have been exported to foreign markets."

DYING TURKEY RED.

"The art of dying this colour on cotton, was formerly unknown in these kingdoms; but, by the attention of manufacturers to the premiums offered for the discovery of it, it can now be done here of as beautiful and as lasting a colour as that imported from the Levant."

SAL AMMONIAC.

"The making of this salt in England has succeeded so far, that very large works of it are now carried on; to the attainment of which, there is good reason to believe, the premiums offered, and the bounties given, by the Society, have in a great measure, contributed. And if it be considered, that great quantities of this material are consumed in various operations, the whole of which was formerly imported, its attainment will be found to be an object of great consequence."

VARNISH.

"The beauty and durability of the Varnish invented and used by Mons. Martin, of Paris, and for which large sums of money were annually sent out of these kingdoms, induced the Society to offer premiums for discovering the method of making the like here; and the high perfection to which our workmen are now arrived in that art evinces that those premiums have had a happy effect."

VERDIGRIS.

"This article, of great use to dyers, and some other manufactures, was formerly wholly imported from France, at a very great expence; but the Society having reason to believe that verdigris might be made in England, at a reasonable price, several premiums were paid for attempts to obtain it; and of late years a work has been established, where it is manufactured in very considerable quantities; but an ingenious person at Manchester has discovered a method of preparing a cheap substitute, which on repeated trials has been found fully to answer the purposes for which verdigris is used in dying*."

III. Co-

* An account of this discovery, for which the Society gave a reward, is published in this volume.

III. COLONIES and TRADE. These are the observations on the effects of these rewards:

"The Society, influenced by the tenor and spirit of sundry acts of parliament, subsisting for more than a century past, and being of opinion, that to encourage in the British Colonies the culture and produce of such commodities as we must otherwise import from foreign nations would be more advantageous to the navigation and commerce of this kingdom, than if the like things could be raised within the island of Great-Britain, have liberally extended their premiums and bounties for sundry articles suited to the climates and circumstances of the North-American provinces: among which, the manufactures of Pot-Ash and Pearl-Ash happily succeeded to their wishes, and the importation of these articles from North-America was an established and important branch of trade.

"The planting of Mulberry Trees, the propagation of silk worms, and the produce of silk, were so far advanced, that, in consequence of the rewards given by the Society, eleven thousand five hundred and seventy-five pounds of raw silk were imported from those provinces.

"The planting of vines, and making wine from grapes; the improvement in the making of indigo, and the obtaining oil from vegetables, the produce of those colonies, have been the objects of the Society's attention."

IV. MANUFACTURES. From the rewards several beneficial discoveries have arisen, on which we shall give the observations, as they stand in the Transactions:

"The great and good effects of rewards bestowed in this class afford the clearest proofs of the advantages which this nation has derived from the benevolent labours of the Society.

"Genius, though not confined to any particular rank, often sleeps with the affluent, while necessity compels the indigent to exert it.

"That noble enthusiasm, which always exists in the authors and inventors of agreeable and useful arts, is

easily excited by well-timed, though moderate, rewards; and, therefore, that there should be a bank of generosity, to which such genius may, without difficulty, apply, and from whom, with certainty, it may expect the reward of merit, as well as a mark of honour, is here undeniably proved to be the surest means of employing and applying such genius to national benefit.

"It is not our intention to insinuate, that the rewards given by the Society have been, in any degree, equal to the national advantages obtained by them: we mean only to show what great benefits have been, and may be derived from small means well administered."

CARPETS,

Manufactured in the Turkish manner.

"This was an early object of attention in the Society; by their rewards it is now established in different parts of the kingdom, and brought to a degree of elegance and beauty, which the Turkey Carpets never attained."

CAMEOS and INTAGLIOS in artificial Gems.

"In consequence of premiums offered in the class of polite arts, for introducing and improving the art of imitating ancient sculptured Gems, Cameo and Intaglio, by exact impressions, in various coloured pastes, a manufacture of this kind is established in England, and succeeds so well, that all sorts of engraved or embossed gems, ancient or modern, can be exactly copied, and at so small an expence, that whatever there may be of taste and elegance in these epitomised compositions of the ancients, they are now no longer confined to the cabinets of the curious, but for the benefit of young artists, and the gratification of all others, are diffused among the publick."

CHIP HATS,

"Being of very general and popular use among the female part of the nation, are consequently, while they continue to be imported from abroad, an important article in the national outgoings; but now they are brought to such perfection in the manufactories set up in Devonshire and other parts,

as to give hopes that the importation will soon cease."

COMB POT.

"It is of the greatest importance, that every branch of the woolen manufactory, esteemed the staple trade of the kingdom, should be carried on at the smallest expence.

"The combers of wool generally heat their combs by charcoal, which, in parts where wood is scarce, is immoderately dear. The inventor of a Comb Pot, whereby the same operation is effectually performed by pit-coal, was judged to be well worthy of being distinguished and rewarded by a bounty."

DRUGGETS.

"The Society having been informed, by merchants, that a particular species of foreign druggets were in great request in the southern markets of Europe, established and continued annual premiums, till our manufacturers made the like sort in perfection equal to the foreign."

LEATHER.

"Hides being a native commodity, the converting them into leather was attended to by the Society, as another staple manufacture. In consequence of their rewards, Loin, or Buff-Leather, has been made in England, equal to the best imported.

"Also, a very extensive manufacture of Red-Leather, in imitation of Turkey or Lisbon, has been established under the influence of their rewards: great improvements having been made in the process laid before the Society by the foreigner from whom they purchased the secret (see the article in class Chemistry). The skins are now prepared and dyed in so excellent a manner, that they are not only preferred to the foreign by the consumers of that commodity at home, but have been exported in considerable quantities."

SPINNING, WEAVING, &c.

"Great and repeated improvements have been produced to the Society, in Spinning-wheels, and machines for winding, doubling, and twisting linen, cotton, and worsted yarn; and also a very extraordinary improvement in the

loom itself: the general intention in all these machines being to shorten labour, and to save expence; the machines themselves, or perfect models of them, are preserved in the Society's repository.

"It is no improbable conjecture, that the great improvements in Spinning, which have taken place within twenty years, in these kingdoms, particularly in the cotton works in Lancashire, Derbyshire, Nottinghamshire, &c. are to be assigned to the premiums offered and paid by this Society.

"In the year 1760, premiums were first offered for 'the best invention of a machine for spinning six threads of wool, cotton, flax, or silk, at one time, and that will require but one person to work and attend it;' and in 1764, some premiums were paid for attempts at obtaining that desirable object. At the time, therefore, of the first offering rewards on this subject, there seems reason to believe the thought had not occurred to the manufacturers in general; for from the best information hitherto obtained, it appears, that about the year 1764, a poor man, of the name of Hargreaves, employed in the cotton manufactory, near Blackburn, in Lancashire, first made one in that county, which spun eleven threads; and that in the year 1770 he obtained a patent for the invention. The construction of this kind of machine, called a *Spinning Jenny*, has since been much improved, and is now at so high a degree of perfection, that one woman is thereby enabled, with ease, to spin an hundred threads of cotton at a time: nor did the spirit and ingenuity of the manufacturers in this extensive branch stop here, for since that period those stupendous works, the Cotton Mills at Crumford, in Derbyshire, and several other places, have been erected; where, by the motion of a large water-wheel, the cotton is carded, roved, and spun into threads, infinitely more expeditiously, and with greater truth, than can possibly be done by hand, and better adapted to the general purposes of the manufacturers.

"Of how great advantage these contrivances have been to the trade of Manchester,

Manchester, and the country many miles round it, and, by laying the foundation of a very extended commerce, to the kingdom in general, is so well known, as to render a further detail unnecessary."

P A P E R.

"1. Of Silk Rags. 2. For Copper-Plate Printers. 3. Embossed. 4. Marbled.

"Under the encouragement of the Society, all these have been established or promoted; the first, from the difficulty of discharging the colours from dyed silk, has not been yet made perfectly white; but is manufactured in small quantities of different shades of brown, or other colours, and is the best paper for drawing on with chalks, or crayons: the second was necessarily imported, at a considerable expence, from France, till its manufacture at home was promoted by the Society: the third and fourth sorts were also foreign manufactures; and the last, being of very general use, was imported in great quantities, and to a great amount in value; but it is now made here to perfection, at several manufactories, and is become an article of exportation."

QUILTING in the LOOM.

"When the proposition was first made in the Society, of offering a premium to encourage the making, in the loom, an imitation of that species of Needle-work, long known by the name of Marseilles Quilting, it was almost rejected as visionary and impossible; but the laudable spirit of enterprize, which has always distinguished this Society, determined them to publish the premium, and the consequence has justified the measure. This success animated them to continue their premiums, in hopes of further improvement, in which they were not disappointed. The manufacture is now so thoroughly established, and so extensive, being wrought in all the different materials of linen, woolen, cotton, and silk, that there are few persons of any rank, condition, or sex, in the kingdom (and we may add, within the extent of British commerce, so greatly is it exported) who do not use it in some part of their clothing; so that we

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may safely say, if the whole fund and revenue of the Society had been given to obtain this one article of trade, the national gain in return should be considered as very cheaply purchased."

V. MECHANICKS. The effects of the Society's rewards are thus related:

"One great and general effect of the rewards given in this class, has been the removing, in many instances, old vulgar prejudices against all new inventions. The most ignorant are generally the most obstinately attached to the ways of working wherein they have been brought up. The husbandmen of Surrey, Berkshire, and sundry other parts, can scarcely be prevailed upon, at this day, to use the Norfolk and Suffolk plough in similar soils, though it operates at half the expence of their own. But the many valuable machines and models, the mechanical inventions or improvements produced in near thirty years (and every year increasing) being preserved in the Society's repository, for the inspection and information of the publick, and the several convincing experiments made under the auspices of the Society, have begun, by means of its members and other gentlemen, to excite and diffuse a spirit of improvement, particularly in instruments of husbandry, through all parts of the kingdom."

S A W - M I L L S.

"Intimidated by a groundless suggestion of a pretended prohibitory act of parliament, this country submitted, for many years, to have timber cut into boards by the saw-mills of Holland and other foreign countries, till the public spirit and the rewards of the Society interposing, the prejudice was overcome; and to the great credit and emolument, both of the public, and of the particular undertakers, saw-mills are now firmly established in England."

WHALE-FISHERY.

"The invention of the method of striking Whales by the Gun-Harpoon, now confirmed by experience, will, most probably, make the profits of that fishery much more considerable than they were before."

3 I.

PLANING

PLANING CAST-IRON — POLISHING PLATE-GLASS.

"The machine for planing cast-iron plates: and also the engine or mill for polishing plate-glass, by horse, wind, or water, are inventions of very great merit. But it suits not the intended brevity of these observations, to describe the several excellent machines in possession of the Society, which will be best understood by viewing them in the repository."

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

"The discovery of an universal standard of weights and measures has long been wished for by the learned in every part of Europe, and the Society, in hopes of obtaining so desirable an object, offered considerable premiums, which extended to persons residing in any country whatever. To the honour of this nation, a mode has been found

of lengthening and shortening a pendulum by so easy a method, and with such degree of accuracy, as to solve the problem in a manner nearer truth than had ever been done before, and renders it probable, that, with some improvements, it may become perfect."

A gentleman, well known to men of science for his skill in mechanics and mineralogy, has since completed what this candidate began. The account will be published. Let us not, therefore, anticipate any further the pleasure which so important a discovery must communicate.

In another Review, we shall proceed in our account of this volume. We have given very copious extracts from this work, as the improvements which it records reflect the highest honour on the Society, and on our nation.

ART. XXIX. *Advice to the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge.* 12mo. Kearsley.

THE fame which the author of the "Advice to the Officers of the British Army" acquired by his work has induced another writer to attempt "the arduous task" of imitating Swift. But

"I hate e'en Garrick thus, at second hand," as Churchill said of Holland. There is always something awkward, something unfinished in imitation. We frequently find ourselves impressed with an idea of the several parts, but yet, that nice cement which unites every various particle, and forms a complete whole, cannot be acquired.

How far the Book of Advice which is before us may be allowed to defend imitation, let our readers judge for themselves, by the following extracts:

"To the Vice-Chancellor.

"The power annexed to your office is vast and almost unlimited; you have authority both to enact, and put in execution what laws you please; you have servants around you, ready to obey your nod at a moment's warning: in short, immediately on being invested with the office of Vice-Chancellor, you should look upon yourself as an entire new man, and begin to

model yourself accordingly. You must put on a severe countenance, speak roughly, and walk in such a manner as though you felt your consequence.

"You are next to take every method in your power to render yourself particular; this is peculiarly requisite to every self-consequential man: make new laws, because there are not sufficient already, or search into the statute book, and whatever law your predecessors have passed over as needless, or have thought too difficult to put in execution, do you be sure to fix upon, and order it to be strictly observed. The less beneficial, or the more disliked it is by the university, so much the more it will enhance your authority, in being able to put it in execution. Here are statutes in plenty, to answer your purpose in this particular, and though time and customs have, in the present age, made them appear rather absurd and ridiculous, that is too insignificant a reason to be the guide of your conduct: and by reviving those statutes which are most contrary to present usages, you will show a proper contempt for them.

"As dress is chiefly governed by custom,

custom, I would attend to that particularly; not by forbidding laced coats, and other tinsel finery, for this rule would not be sufficiently singular to bear a date in the annals of your reign; but I would attack the head-piece at once, and make a standard of measure for all wigs, curls, queus, clubs, &c. &c. &c. reserving to myself the right of wearing the largest wig, as being the greatest man in the university.

"King Henry the First made his arm the standard of measure for a yard; and as every instance of arbitrary power should be adhered to as strictly as possible, I would order, suppose, my little finger to be the length of every curl, and no queu, under pain of the severest penalty, to exceed the length of my great one. Thus, you will have the whole university under the command (you may say) of your little finger; and have the credit of executing the full power of your office, with the character of an active and arbitrary magistrate."

"To the Fellows.

"A Fellow of a College is a person of very high rank and consequence in the university; his power, so far as his jurisdiction extends, bears almost an unlimited sway. The Under-Graduates of the College are put under submissive obedience to his command, for a neglect of which he has a power of inflicting a very severe punishment. His only business is, to eat, drink, and sleep; his only care, the means of filling up his idle hours.

"As we have just said how consequential an office this is, a Fellow ought to be thoroughly sensible of it, and endeavour, as much as possible, to keep up his dignity: and in some things he may observe the rules laid down for the proctors; such as, if an under graduate neglects to cap him, to punish him severely, keep him always standing, and the like—I would only advise him at the same time, that, as his power is rather of less extent than the former, so he ought to keep exactly to its limits, *est quodam prodire tenus, sed non datur ultra*.—He should have all the dependant members in absolute, submissive obedience; punish them se-

verely for the least fault, and extend his authority to the very utmost.—Here should be his *ne plus ultra*; he must now yield to a principle no less urgent than the former; viz. self-interest.—If an under graduate pays him, as tutor, but eight guineas addition per annum (for most resident Fellows have some pupils) and is a profitable member of society, let this be a sufficient recompence for any thing he may commit within his cognifance, either in contempt of his own authority, in defiance of the rules of the college, or the statutes of the university. In short, let him submit to any thing, if it will be the means of adding to his present sinecures, or of keeping those which he has got.

"If, in the long vacation, he should condescend so far as to visit his friends, and mix a little with the world, let him be sure to keep up his college rules and manners, and not yield to those of fashion; which he ought to condemn, as the parent of folly, and mere child of whim and fancy.—Let his whole demeanour and conversation show his contempt of these, as if the whole world was inferior to him, and that true and proper manners were only to be learned in a college library.—Let him not fail, however, to catch the first opportunity of showing his own taste and learning: let him pour forth his sentiments in abundance, with quotations from old Greek and Latin authors, and tell his long, dry, legendary tale; this will give him, in the opinion of the ladies, the character of deep knowledge, and profound wisdom.—Should any one speak indifferently, such as concerning the weather, or any external object, merely for the sake of saying something, let him immediately endeavour to account for it philosophically, quoting the opinion of each author, from Copernicus down to Ferguson. Now and then, however, he may attempt to shake off the Fellow, and let the company see he can be any thing, by telling a merry story which happened at college fifty years ago: as soon as he has finished, he should not wait for the approbation of the company, but shew that he thinks it

an extraordinary good thing, by raising a laugh louder than all the rest.—By such behaviour ought a Fellow of a College to distinguish himself from the croud of other mortals. How contemptible! how insignificant! is the fashion and custom of the world; when compared to those rules, which have antiquity for their origin, and which each successive order of Fellows have constantly observed with the most scrupulous exactness! Let not, therefore, any one of you be so far forgetful of these rules, as to give them up for those which whim first invented as a pattern for ignorance and folly.”

“ *To the Quiz.*

“ A Quiz, in the common acceptation of the word, signifies one who thinks, speaks, or acts differently from the rest of the world in general. But, as manners and opinions are as various as mankind, it will be difficult to say who shall be termed a Quiz, and who shall not; each person indiscriminately applying the name of Quiz to every one who differs from himself: not to lose myself, therefore, in the labyrinth of opinions, suffice it to say, that those to whom the term has most commonly been applied have held it in a good sense, and, by the skilful alteration of a letter, produced the opinion of Horace in their favour; “ *Vir bonus est quis.*”—Others, by the contrary rule, have held it in an opposite sense.

“ But, to confine myself within the precincts of the university, from whence I believe this amphibious creature originally sprung; I conceive him to be one of those dull, pedantic, spiritless animals, who jog on in the same beaten track, pulled along, as it were, by rules, and frightened, every step he advances, with a continual terror of fconces and impositions. Influenced in his conduct rather through a dread of punishment, than through a real desire of doing what is right.

“ A Quiz, therefore, ought, by every little art and appearance, to enhance his own merit, and depreciate, as much as possible, that of others, in the opinion of those who are placed in authority over him.

“ If he is tired of being in his room

all the morning, let him not stir, on any account, within the walls of the college, without a large Greek folio under his arm, appearing to muse, every step he advances, on some intricate point of dispute, or on some subject the most dry and remote from common observation.

“ When he wants to lounge with another person, he should appear as if he went merely to solve some deep question of this kind, and suffer himself to be detained not without the greatest difficulty; with a continual complaint of the idleness and folly of others, who can so lounge away their time, which to him is so precious, and which he devotes constantly to study.

“ Whilst his room is cleaning out, let him handle his folio again, which should be always ready for that purpose, and march, reading, with slow step, up and down the quadrangle; observing to choose that part opposite his tutor's window, and to have his book open towards the latter end.—When he is in his room, he should be always sure to shut the outer door, that he may appear to avoid loungers, taking particular care, at the same time, to let every one in who comes; to shew them the folios which he has read, and the notes, commentaries, criticisms, &c. &c. which he has transcribed.—Manuscripts of this latter kind he should strew all over his room; and keep his folios, some open, and some piled up, one upon another, on each table.

“ The Lectures of the College should be his particular study, that he may be able, in the eye of his tutor, to outshine the rest of his class.—Should another person at lecture not be able immediately to prove some dry problem in Euclid proposed to him by his tutor, let him be sure, by whispering, gesture, and features, to shew all present that he is perfectly acquainted with it, and able to solve it immediately.—It will not be amiss to set down a few rules to be observed in the above case.

“ If the person to whom the question is put should hesitate a little, and not give an immediate answer, he should, in that case, whisper it to his
next

next neighbour, but it must be in such a manner, that every one present, particularly his tutor, may be sure to hear it. This will answer two purposes; it may have the appearance of good-nature on the one part, and shew his knowledge and abilities on the other.

"If he gives a wrong answer to the question, he should in that case be prepared with as many signs and antics as Punch in the puppet-show; he should move about in his chair, sigh, gape, grin, extend his front, and contradict the side part of his face, like a man half starved.

"If a right answer be given, he should then give a nod of assent, accompanied with a very gentle smile, or

else a side-shake, with a grin and squint; signs that he thought him very lucky in hitting upon the point, and that it was much contrary to his expectation.

"In his conversation he should assume the air of a pedant, by studying it long before he attempts to speak, and taking care always to select words the most remote from common use."

The persons, who are honoured with this author's advice are, The Vice-Chancellor; the Proctors; the heads of Colleges; the Fellows; the Bursar; the Under Graduates, who are divided into the Quiz, the Rapt, and the Buck; and the Cook.

ART. XXX. *The Philosophical Transactions of the Royal Society of London, Vol. LXXII. for the Year 1782, Part II.* London. Davis and Elmsley.

(Concluded from page 333.)

WE have already given an account of the first seven papers in this volume. We shall now conclude.

VIII. A new Method of finding the equal Roots of Equations by division. By the Rev. John Hellins, Curate of Constantine in Cornwall.

In the introductory paragraph, Mr. Hellins informs us, that the theorems contained in these papers were the production of his younger years, when Algebra was his favourite study, having been invented by him about twelve years since; and that the first of them was published, as a specimen of this method of extracting the equal roots of an equation, about eleven years ago. We remember to have seen it, and shall remark, that the modest title he gave it deserves to be imitated by other young authors. It was "A Method of solving Cubic Equations that have equal Roots, by division." For though the method was *new* to him, yet, as we are well informed, he thought it too much presumption in a young man, under twenty, to call any of his inventions *new*, until they had been acknowledged as such by those whose years and extensive reading render them proper judges of it.

Before Mr. Hellins, we had very

little on the subject of extracting the equal roots of an equation by pure algebra. The most that we find on it is in Mr. Maclaurin's treatise on Algebra, where it is shown that when any equation has two equal roots, it may be depressed one dimension; and, consequently, its solution will be rendered more easy. For instance, if the equation were a biquadratic one, one of the equal roots might be had by a cubic equation; or if it were a cubic equation, one of its equal roots might be obtained by a quadratic. But Mr. Hellins shews how to reduce such equations to any lower dimension the algebraist pleases, even to a simple equation, if it be proper; and, consequently, how to find the equal roots by division. His theorems are general, and are illustrated by suitable examples. Mr. Simpson, indeed, at p. 49 of his Fluxions, 2d edit. has given a very elegant *fluxionary* method; not only of knowing whether any proposed equation has equal roots; but also the number of such roots, and likewise how to find them: but this is a consideration of a higher nature. It is not, however, the only instance in which the doctrine of fluxions may be successfully applied to operations purely algebraical.

* We must refer those who "are not of a College," and wish to be acquainted with this order of being, to the Book of Advice.

It has been supposed that the number of equations that have equal roots is but small, and consequently, that the chief use of the rules for finding their roots, is to obtain limits and approximations to the roots of equations in general. That use, it must be allowed, were it the only one, is sufficient to repay the labour of investigating them; but if the equations that have equal roots should hereafter be found not so few as has been generally supposed, the use of Mr. Hellins's theorems will become more extensive.

The concluding paragraph, as it suggests that Mr. Hellins has other improvements by him in this branch of science, we will give in his own words.

"I beg leave to add, that this short essay is but a small part of a work, in which; if I ever should have leisure to put a finishing hand to it, something more on this subject may very possibly appear. In the mean while, I hope, this little piece will be candidly viewed by those who have more leisure and better abilities for studies of this kind." We heartily wish Mr. Hellins leisure to finish his work; and shall dismiss this article with observing, that by the title of his paper, it appears that Mr. Hellins's provision is a curacy; we cannot but lament that science and ingenuity has found no better encouragement.

IX. Some further Considerations on the Influence of the vegetable King-

dom on the Animal Creation. By John Ingenhousz, Counsellor to the Court, and Body Physician to the Emperor, F. R. S. &c.

Read June 13, 1782.

The ingenious author of this paper has published these *Further Considerations*, in order to defend the *system* which he laid down in a former memoir, which several of his friends had asserted was quite overturned by the fifth volume of Dr. Priestley, and by an experiment quoted in Mr. Cavallo's book upon air.

The experiments which are here described, were made by Dr. Ingenhousz, in the presence of several friends, in a hot-house of the botanical garden, in the winter 1782.

This paper from its nature will not admit of extract; and an abridged view of it would probably rather hurt than forward his cause. We must, therefore, refer those who have been staggered by the authorities of Priestley and Cavallo to the memoir, as it stands in the Transactions.

X. A Microscopic Description of the Eyes of the *Monoculus Polyphemus* Linnæi. By Mr. William André, Surgeon.

This paper, with which the volume concludes, has already been inserted in this miscellany. The reader will find it, in the department allotted to Natural History, in the London Magazine for August 1783.

EXTRACT OF A LETTER FROM MR. A. J. LEXELL, MEMBER OF THE IMPERIAL ACADEMY OF SCIENCES AT PETERSBURGH, TO MR. J. H. DE MAGELLAN, F. R. S. CONTAINING PARTICULARS RELATING TO THE DEATH OF THAT GREAT MATHEMATICIAN THE LATE LEONARD EULER. DATED SEPT. 30, 1783.

MY DEAR FRIEND,

WHEN I wrote to you last, I little thought it would so soon have fallen to my lot, to have announced to you the melancholy news of the death of our great and incomparable EULER. On the 16th of September he found himself much indisposed, and was taken with a giddiness in his head. On the 18th, at four

o'clock in the afternoon, he was struck with an apoplectic stroke, which on a sudden deprived him of his senses. He lay until eleven o'clock the same evening, when he died. He retained all that presence of mind, and solidity of judgement, so natural to him, until the fatal moment that he was seized, as you will see by the conversation I had

had with him on the day of his death; and which I have the honour to send you in this letter.

The life of our incomparable Euler had been one continual scene of the most sublime researches into every part of the mathematics: even during the last days of his life, when the dizziness of his head prevented him from making calculations, his mind did not cease from being occupied in meditating on different subjects, and even the most delicate parts of the mathematics, as I myself have been witness, in the conversation I had with this excellent mathematician a few hours before he was seized with the fatal stroke that put an end to a life so useful and so glorious to humanity. And as the last moments of the existence of great men do not fail to excite curiosity, I am persuaded that the recital of what passed in our conversation will give pleasure to those who knew the great merits of the deceased.

After speaking concerning the state of his health, he began a conversation, by asking me if I had read the pieces which have been given in, relating to the astronomical question concerning the diurnal motion of the earth: and when I told him some things concerning these memoirs, he assured me he was persuaded that the only circumstance capable of producing any change in the rotation of the earth was the resistance of the ether, and as the effect of this resistance would lengthen the time of the diurnal revolution, it would consequently shorten the length of the year; and in comparing the ancient observation concerning the length of the year with the modern ones, he believed it might be nearly discovered if there was really any change in the duration of the diurnal revolution: for, if the duration of the diurnal rotation had suffered any alteration, it must appear in making these comparisons. When I observed to him, that much dependence could not be placed on the observations of the ancients, he replied, that from some ancient observations MAYER had found a secular

equation of the moon's motion with sufficient certainty.

Saying afterwards that he had understood that the trials I had made with MR. DE MAGELLAN's instrument, invented to measure the distance of the moon from the fixed stars, &c. had been sufficiently correct, he desired a description of the construction of that instrument (the circular instrument) and asked what were the principal advantages to be derived from it, which gave him occasion to make some reflections on the use of instruments employed at sea.

I then spoke to him of the method of combining eye glasses in a telescope, practised by MR. HERSCHEL; of which MR. DE MAGELLAN had sent me an account: he was very desirous to learn what effect these eye glasses had; and if, by magnifying three or six thousand times, it would not be impossible to discern any thing distinctly for want of light.

Talking afterwards upon the principles on which the aerostatic globes are constructed, he remarked that it was a curious mathematical problem to determine the motion of such a globe, from knowing the proportion between the density of the air contained in the globe and of the common air. He observed also, that supposing this proportion to be as *one* to *two*, the greatest velocity of the globe would be 41 feet in a second*.

During the time we were at table, he discoursed of the new planet discovered by Mr. Herschel, and enquired if any body had yet constructed tables of its motion.

Thus did the greatest and most illustrious mathematician of our age finish his course; having preserved, until the moment that he was struck with the apoplexy that terminated his existence, that strength of mind, and solidity of judgement which had always been so conspicuous in him; even his last moments were not unworthy of a life so illustrious and glorious! He has left a prodigious quantity of works, not yet printed, which the Imperial Academy of Sciences, at Petersburg,

* He had, in the morning of the day on which he died, made calculations concerning the motion of the aerostatic globe, which a friend committed to writing.

Petersburgh, mean to insert in their annual publications.

(Signed) A. LEXELL.

Extract of a Letter from Mr. John Albert Euler, Secretary to the Imperial Academy of Sciences at Petersburgh, directed to Mr. J. H. de Magellan, F. R. S. with the Account of the Death of his Father, Leonard Euler, the famous Mathematician. Dated St. Petersburgh, $\frac{1}{2}$ Sept. 1783.

I Take up the pen to announce to you, my dear friend and brother academician, an event extremely afflicting to me. My father, after a most virtuous and glorious life of seventy-six years, has paid the debt of nature. He finished his days on the 7th of Sept. *old stile*, by a fit of the apoplexy, which surpris'd him at a time when he was employed in making new discoveries; and he was, at that moment, entertaining himself with his friends. His end was as peaceable as his life: he had but just time to say *je me meurs* [I die] from which time till the moment of his dissolution, which was a few hours afterwards, he was deprived of sense and motion.

I beg of you, my dear Sir, to notify this melancholy event to the Royal Society of London; and principally to the Commissioners for determining the longitude at sea. Assure all those gentlemen of the perfect gratitude that my deceased father bore towards them, to the moment of his death, for the friendship and benevolence with which they recompens'd his labours.

I had forgotten, my dear friend, to acquaint you, in my last letter, that the Marquis D'Arconati had sent me your letter, upon his arrival in this city; and to thank you for the obligation conferred on me by his acquaint-

ance, which has given me much pleasure. This worthy gentleman is much afflicted at the sudden death of my father. He had asked permission to assist in the evening at a lecture, which my deceased father gave regularly to his pupils. My father, who took a pleasure in conversing with the Marquis, answered him that he did him honour. The Marquis called three days after, and judge of his consternation, when one of my nephews met him on the stair-case, and told him of the death of my father. He turned back in great haste, and I have not seen him since*.

Immediately upon the death of my father, the members of the Imperial Academy of Sciences, in a meeting in which I was not permitted to assist, resolved unanimously to erect a monument to their deceased Senior. Mr. De Stehlin, the most antient academician next to my father, read a discourse in memory of the deceased; and six of the principal academicians, disciples of my father, agreed to carry the corpse to the grave. The interment took place the day before yesterday in the evening, at the Protestant church of St. Paul; and the assembly was the most crowded and brilliant imaginable.

My dear Sir! I trust you will take a sensible part in my affliction, which is extreme; and I flatter myself that you will continue to me your friendship, and hope you will not doubt of my reciprocal sentiments. I am, with the most perfect esteem,

Your very humble,

And very obliged servant,
JEAN ALBERT EULER.

As every philosopher and mathematician must feel themselves affected at the death of this truly great man, we think that we are much indebted to Mr. Magellan for his communication of these two letters.

* The Marquis came to pay a visit to Mr. J. A. Euler, before this letter was sealed up, and wrote these few lines in it to M. Magellan. "I do not know how to thank you, my dear and respectable friend, for the acquaintance which you have procured me with Mr. J. A. Euler, whom I esteem much for his talents and great merit; and to whom I have very great obligations. Be assured of my gratitude, and do me the favour to continue me in your friendship, and believe me to be

"Your very humble servant,
(Signed)

"PAUL D'ARCONATI."

PHILOSOPHY.

PHILOSOPHY.

AN ACCOUNT OF THE LATE METEORS WHICH HAVE BEEN SEEN IN ENGLAND; TOGETHER WITH AN HISTORICAL RELATION OF THE CIRCUMSTANCES WHICH HAVE BEEN RECORDED CONCERNING METEORS OF THE SAME KIND DURING THE LAST AND PRESENT CENTURIES:

Collected from the Philosophical Transactions of the Royal Society of London, the Memoirs of the Royal Academy of Sciences at Paris, and other periodical Publications, both foreign and domestic. To which are added the opinions of some of the most celebrated Philosophers concerning the nature and properties of these Meteors.

OUR knowledge of meteors is so scanty, and they make their appearance under such a variety of forms, have such different motions, and are attended with so many and such various circumstances, that a collection of all the circumstances that have been observed concerning them must be very desirable. It will moreover appear from some of the following relations that they are not merely the innocent and harmless sports of nature, which most people have hitherto taken them to be, but that they may, and, indeed, sometimes have been attended with danger, and, in one instance, have done mischief; nor are we by any means certain that other ships have not perished at sea by their means, although that from which we have this well authenticated relation, happily escaped. On all these accounts, they must be allowed objects not only of curious and philosophical, but of useful enquiry likewise: I shall, therefore, endeavour to collect the best and most authentic accounts that I can meet with of the several remarkable meteors, or *fire-balls*, which have hitherto been observed in different parts of the world. I shall next relate such facts concerning the late meteors, and such observations of them as have come to my knowledge; I shall afterwards deduce such inferences as these observations seem to point out; and, lastly, give the opinions which learned men have entertained concerning them, so far as I have been able to collect from the Philosophical Transactions, and other publications of the times when meteors similar to these have appeared.

The first meteor of this kind that I can meet with any account of, is one described by Kepler, that happened on

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the 17th of Nov. N. S. 1623. On this day (says he) a fiery meteor was seen, or a burning ball, flying over all Germany from west to east. In Austria they say it gave a sound like a clap of thunder, which I cannot think is true; for the descriptions that are extant do not confirm it.

I meet with no more of this sort of meteor, until the year 1676, which, like the present year, was fruitful in productions of this kind. The famous Montanari, professor of Mathematics at Bononia in Italy, describes very particularly, an exceeding remarkable one that appeared there about an hour and three quarters after sun-set, on the 31st of March, N. S. He informs us that at Bononia its greatest altitude was 38° , and it happened when the meteor bore S. S. E. At Sienna its greatest altitude was 58° , and happened when the meteor bore N. N. W. That its course, by the concurrence of all the observers, was from E. N. E. to W. S. W. That it came over the Adriatic sea, as if from Dalmatia, crossed over all Italy, and was nearly vertical at Rimini, on one side, and at Leghorn on the other. That in all places near its course, it was heard to make a noise like a sky-rocket, or to hiss through the air like a train of gunpowder when fired. That at Leghorn it was heard to give a great report, louder than that of a large cannon, and lastly, that from this place it went off to sea, towards Corsica.

The next of which we meet any account, happened September 20th, 1676, and is recorded in the 135th number of the Philosophical Transactions, by that eminent mathematician Dr. Wallis; who relates that "about seven o'clock in the evening, or soon after,

3 M

there

there appeared a sudden light equal to that of noon day; and above, in the air, at no great distance as was supposed, a long appearance of fire, with a great knob at the end of it, shooting along very swiftly." At its disappearing, it seemed to break into small sparks, like those of a rocket, or other artificial fire-works, when they burst. It was so surprizing, and of such short continuance, that it was scarcely seen by any but those who happened then to be abroad. "I am told (says he) by some, that it scarcely continued longer than while one may tell 15, or 20 at most." This meteor was seen nearly at the same instant of time in most parts of England; namely, at Oxford, and many parts of Oxfordshire; in Northamptonshire, Gloucestershire, Worcestershire, Somersetshire, Devonshire, Hampshire, Sussex, Surry, Kent, Essex, and particularly by the watermen on the Thames, between London and Gravesend. Dr. Wallis further recites, that he was not able to conclude which way the motion of this strange meteor was; as the surprize it caused in the beholders, and the shortness of its appearance, prevented them from remarking this circumstance distinctly. One who saw it between Brackley and Banbury in Northamptonshire thought it moved towards the S. W. On the contrary, an observer between Winchester and Southampton said its motion was S. E. and therefore nothing can be concluded with certainty on this head.

On the 22d of May, 1680, O. S. about three o'clock in the morning, a meteor of this kind was seen at Leipzig in Germany. It was seen there descending with a considerable degree of rapidity towards the north, and left a long white streak behind it, where it passed. The same meteor was seen, and about the same time, at Hamburg, Lubek, and Stralsund; every one of which are about forty German miles from Leipzig. But, on account of the time of the night when this meteor made its appearance, it was not seen by any person capable of describing its path, and the circumstances which attended it. It must, however, have been exceeding high.

In the year 1686, and on the 9th day of July, O. S. at half an hour past one in the morning, another meteor was seen at Leipzig. This meteor, as it is described by Mr. Kirch, in his German Ephemerides for the year 1688, was very remarkable: for he relates that it appeared like a ball of fire, with a long tail, in $8\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ of Aquarius, and 4° to the north; where it continued immoveable for the space of half a quarter of an hour. Its diameter was nearly equal to the semi-diameter of the moon. At first, its light was so great that one might see to read by it without a candle, but it diminished by degrees, and at last entirely vanished, without removing out of the place where it was first seen. The same thing was seen by others, about the same time, in different places, particularly at Schlaize, a town about eleven German miles from Leipzig, almost due south, and at an altitude of about 60° above the horizon. As the sun was, at the time when this meteor appeared, in about $26\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ of Cancer, the meteor must have been seen about S. by W. and, by its declination, it could not have been more than 24° high at Leipzig, when it is said to be about 60° high at Schlaize, from which data it may easily be inferred that it was about seven such miles high. Though Mr. Kirch says it remained stationary for half a quarter of an hour, yet it appears, by a figure of it, which he has given, that it moved obliquely downwards, towards the S. W. and, when it ended, left behind it two very faint globules or nodes of light.

Mr. H. Barham thus describes a meteor which he happened to see in Jamaica about the year 1700:—"As I was riding one morning from my habitation, which is situated about three miles N. W. of St. Jago de la Vega, I saw a ball of fire, that appeared to me to be about the size of a bomb, falling down swiftly with a great blaze. I thought it fell into the town; but when I came within a quarter of a mile of it, a little to the southward, in the Savannah, I saw a number of people gathered together, and admiring the strange manner in which the ground

was ploughed up, and torn by a fire ball, which they said had fallen there. I observed there were many holes in the ground; one in the middle, about as large as a man's head, and five or six smaller ones round it, about the size of his fist; and so deep, especially the largest, as not to be fathomed by the longest sticks they had at hand. The grass was entirely burnt up about the holes; and a strong smell of sulphur remained for some time afterward. There had been a very terrible rainy night before this happened, with much lightening, and great claps of thunder."

In the Philosophical Transactions, No. 341, p. 159, Dr. Halley describes a meteor of this kind that was seen in England on the 31st of July, 1708, O. S. between nine and ten o'clock at night. It was seen at London, moving horizontally from E. by N. to E. by S. at least 50° high; and also at Redgrave in Suffolk, which is at least 40 miles to the eastward of London, a little to the westward of the south, and about 30° high, sliding obliquely downwards. From these two observations, Dr. Halley computes that this meteor was about 40 miles above the surface of the earth; and almost vertical to the buoy of the Nore.

In the 331st number of the same publication we meet with a description of another of these meteors, by the Rev. Mr. Thoresby of Leeds in Yorkshire, where it was seen. His words are nearly as follow:—On Holy Thursday, 1710 (which happened that year on the 18th of May, O. S.) about a quarter past ten at night, a very strange meteor was seen at this place. The common people called it a flaming sword. It was not seen in the neighbouring towns only, but a great way north; as well as above 50 miles to the south of this place. It was broad at one end, and small at the other, and was thought by some to resemble a trumpet. It moved with the broad end first, and directed its course from south to north. The light was so strong that people saw their own shadows. It is very remarkable that every one who saw it, though they were many miles distant from each other,

thought that it fell within three or four furlongs from them; and that it went out with bright sparklings at the small end. A very ingenious clergyman assured me, that it was the strangest *deceptio visus* he was ever sensible of, if it was not absolutely extinguished within a very few paces of him; and yet it was seen many miles to the north of the place where he saw it.

This meteor was seen in many parts of the counties of Derby and Nottingham, as well as Lancaster and York.

But of all the meteors that I can find recorded, that which passed over England, and some parts of France, on the 19th of March 1719, about eight o'clock in the evening, and described by Dr. Halley, in the 360th number of the Philosophical Transactions, is the most remarkable. The late Sir Hans Sloane was passing eastward, by the N. E. corner of Southampton-street, Bloomsbury Square, London, and was suddenly surprized by a strong light, much greater than that of the moon, which then shone very bright; and turning round to the westward, from whence the light came, he saw something, which he at first mistook for rockets. He saw it first about, or rather to the northward of the Pleiades; from whence it moved after the manner, but much slower than a falling star. Its motion was apparently in a right line, descending a little beyond, and withal below the stars in Orion's belt, which were then in the S. W. As it proceeded along, it changed its shape, from a long stream of light, to be pear-shaped, tapering upwards; and the lower end became at last to be bigger, and spherical; though not so big as the full moon. The colour of the light was whitish, with an eye of blue in it, of a most vivid and dazzling lustre; nearly resembling, if not surpassing, the brightness of the sun at noon day. It seemed to move, in about half a minute, or less, over an arc of about 20°; and to disappear about as much above the horizon. It left behind it, as it passed, a track of a cloudy, or faint reddish yellow colour, such as red-hot iron, or glowing coals have; which remained more than a minute,

minute, seemed to sparkle, and kept its place. This track was interrupted, or had a chasm in it, about one third of its length from the upper end. He did not hear that it made any noise. The time when this happened, though said by Sir Hans to be about a quarter past eight, was by the more accurate account of the Rev. Mr. Pound, at 8h 8', apparent time at London. And this agrees with that sent from the Royal Observatory at Paris. By calculation, it will appear that the track of the meteor made an angle of 27° with the horizon; and cut it at S. S. W. nearly.

Mr. John Whiteside, keeper of the Ashmole Museum, at Oxford, did not see the meteor, being too late; but he saw the track, which he traced carefully amongst the fixed stars; and, by that means, found that the meteor had passed about $1\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ above the preceding shoulder of Orion, and about $3\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ above the middle star in his belt; where there appeared a luminous *nubecula*, of a reddish light, being a dilatation of the track in that part, which seemed to have been occasioned by some explosion that had happened there; and by all the accounts he could meet with, it was somewhere thereabouts where it burst out in such resplendent splendour as to efface the stars. From hence it proceeded, as to sense, in the arch of a great circle, and passing in the middle between β in the tail of Lupus, and δ in the fore foot of Canis Major, it terminated about ϵ in the breast of the same constellation; that is, in about 95° of right ascension, and 23° of south declination; at which place also there remained a large whitish *nebula*, much broader, and of a stronger light, than the rest of the track. The time of this observation was 8h 3'; and, from thence, it will be found that the track of the meteor made an angle with the horizon of Oxford of about 40° , and would have intersected it due S. S. W. that the place of its extinction was about 9° above the horizon, in the azimuth of S. 32° W. and that the altitude of the above-mentioned reddish *nubecula* was $26\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$.

At Worcester, Mr. Nicholas Facio

saw this meteor descend obliquely towards the south; its path making an angle with the horizon of about 65° , and cutting it about S. S. W. $\frac{1}{2}$ W. The time here was 1' before 8h, as the place is about 9° west of London, and the meteor's track left the whole of the constellations of Orion and Canis Major to the west.

From these observations Dr. Halley computed the height of this meteor was $73\frac{1}{2}$ statute miles; and that it was directly over Prestain, a village on the confines of Hereford and Radnorshires, when they were made. Granting this, the meteor, it is evident, might have been seen all over Great Britain, Ireland, and Holland; and also in considerable parts of France, Spain, and Germany, at the same instant of time; for this height, added to the radius of the earth, forms the secant of an arch of about 11° of a great circle of the earth: the meteor was, therefore, visible to all places within 220 leagues, or 660 miles of the place it was vertical to. That the meteor was really at this most amazing height, is, in some measure, confirmed by other observations. Samuel Cruwys, Esq. of Tiverton, in Devonshire, which is about 115 geographical miles from Oxford, saw the first explosion of this meteor exactly in his zenith. Now, supposing the reddish *nubecula* seen at Oxford was really the place where it first exploded, as Mr. Whiteside suspected, it will follow from an easy calculation, that the height of this meteor, when it exploded directly over Tiverton, was $60\frac{1}{4}$ geographical miles, or about 70 statute miles. Again, the Rev. Mr. Derham saw the above mentioned *nubecula* about 2° above the most southerly star of the seven in the shield of Orion, at 8h 6' apparent time, at Windsor. Windsor is about 130 geographical miles from Tiverton; and, hence, the meteor was $59\frac{1}{4}$ geographical miles, or about 69 statute miles high when it exploded.

This meteor was also seen at Kirkby Stevens, on the borders of Westmorland and Yorkshire, which lies under a meridian very little to the west of Worcester, but about $2^{\circ}\frac{1}{2}$ to the north of

of it; where it was seen to break out, as from a dusky cloud, directly under the moon, which was then about S. by W. and near 50° high. It was also seen by the Rev. Mr. Ella, between Gainsborough and Redford, at $8^h 5'$. He says it passed between Sirius, and the forefoot of Canis Major, in a line which seemed to proceed from the middle point between the two shoulders of Orion. The latitude of the place where he saw it being about $53^{\circ} 20' N.$ and longitude $0^{\circ} 45' W.$ of London. It was, moreover, seen at Aberdeen, in Scotland, 5° high; and nearly as much at Peterhead; all which observations tend strongly to confirm the prodigious height this meteor was from the earth. Lastly, this meteor was also seen at Paris, at $8^h 17'$, on the W. by N. point of the compass; according to some 5 or 6 degrees high; but, according to others, about 11° high.

All the relations agree that the light and splendour of this meteor was little, if at all, inferior to that of the sun at noon; that within doors the candles gave no light; and that, in the streets, the stars wholly disappeared; and the moon, which was nine days old, and a great height, with a very clear sky, was so effaced as scarce to be seen; at least to cast no manner of shadow, even when the beams of the meteor were intercepted by the houses; so that for some seconds of time it resembled perfect day-light. Though no noise was heard at London, all the accounts from Devon and Cornwall, as well as the neighbouring counties, agree that they heard a very great report, like that of a large cannon, or rather of a broadside at a distance, which was followed by a rattling noise, like that of many muskets fired promiscuously. They also agree that this noise was attended with an uncommon tremor of the air, which shook in a very sensible manner the glass windows and doors of the houses, and, according to some, the houses themselves. Several declared they heard a kind of hissing noise, as it went along; others, that they felt the warmth of its beams; nay, some thought, or at least wrote, that they were scalded by it! But I shall not

repeat the many ridiculous, and superstitious imaginations and conceits, which were propagated by the terrified multitude on this occasion.

After this very remarkable one, I meet with no accounts of any of those meteors until August 1733, in which month the late Dr. Short, of Sheffield, tells us, "*A frightful glade of fire, or Draco Volans* passed over this island from E. to W. after a clear, calm, and excessive hot day, about nine o'clock at night." He does not say what day it happened on, which is no way surprising, as he was a very odd mortal!

In the same year, and on the 8th of December, 1733, O. S. another meteor was seen at Fleet, in Dorsetshire, between the hours of 11 and 12 in the morning. It is thus described by Mr. Crocker, who saw it:—"The sun shining bright, the weather warm, and the wind at S. E. some small clouds passing, I saw something which resembled a boy's paper kite. It appeared in the north, and soon vanished from my sight, being hid behind the trees which were near the valley where I was standing. The colour of it was of a pale brightness, like that of burnished silver. It darted out of my sight with a seeming coruscation, like that of a star shooting in the night; but it had a body much larger, and a train much longer than any thing of that kind I had ever seen before. On my coming home, a neighbour informed me he had seen the same thing for the space of a minute; and that the body and train appeared to him to be about 20 feet long. He, moreover, informed me that it seemed to him to fall to the ground in some gardens, which he named; and thither we went, in expectation of finding some of those jellies which are supposed to owe their being to such meteors; but we might have sought long enough, as I understood next day; for Mr. Edgcumbe informed me that he and another gentleman had seen the same appearance, at the same time, about 15 miles from us, steering the same course it did with us; namely, from E. to W. and that it vanished from them between Walkhampton, and Oakhampton. They gave

gave the same account of its figure, length, and colour." This meteor is the more remarkable, as it shews that these phenomena happen in the day time, as well as in the night; but are not so frequently seen, on account of their light being obscured by the greater light of the sun. We may also gather from hence, that notwithstanding many persons, even of good sense and judgement, have described the light of them to be nearly, if not entirely, as bright as the sun at noon-day, yet they are in some measure deceived in this respect, by the sudden transition from darkness to light. For it is highly probable that this must have been one of the brightest that usually appear, from its being taken notice of, by so many persons, at that time of the day. I shall produce other well-authenticated instances of such meteors being seen in the day-time by and by.

In the 459th number of the Philosophical Transactions, Dr. Short gives an account of several uncommon meteors that happened between the years 1733 and 1742. He says that "on the 11th of October, 1736, after a cloudy day, the evening being then clear, and the wind at S. W. about six o'clock a ball of fire fell from the air to the earth. There had been no rain for fifteen days before."

After describing a very remarkable Aurora Borealis, which was seen in many parts of England, on the 5th day of December, 1737, about five o'clock in the evening, he adds, "This meteor was seen at Venice; and over Kilkenny in Ireland it appeared like a great ball of fire, which burst with an explosion that shook great part of the island, and set the whole hemisphere on fire, and burnt most furiously, till the sulphureous matter was spent."

On the 19th of November, in the same year, about sun-set, many people saw a fiery meteor at Philadelphia in America. It was large and bright, and appeared to be directly in the zenith, as it also appeared to be to some people who lived several miles distant from that place. It was observed to be higher than the lower clouds.

"August 28th, 1738, about five in

the afternoon, the wind S. W. the sky clear, and the sun shining bright (Dr. Short tells us) a fiery meteor was seen N. E. which ran N. like a spear of fire, with a great round head, that burst like a rocket, spread about in a large fire, and vanished suddenly. This was in the time of a great drought, which lasted till September the 7th.

"Oct. 22, 1739, at night, wind N. and the sky cloudy, there appeared a frightful fiery dragon, which was seen all over England. This month, from the 6th day to the end, was the only good weather we had that harvest. — The next meteor was Dec. 2, 1739, at six in the evening, wind N. sky clear, a white frost, and a halo round the moon. It appeared like a large, round body of fire, of about a foot and a half diameter; seemed very low; and therefore could not be seen very far, though it went all over this country from N. to S. pretty sharply; but not near so quick as a glade of lightening. It was succeeded instantly by a most dismal sound in the air, like carts, drums, and groans mixed. The sound kept the track of the meteor, but in an opposite direction; namely, from S. to N. This was a most frightful time of rains, snow, storms, &c."

On the 11th of December, 1741, a very remarkable meteor, of the sort under consideration, was seen at many places in the south-east parts of England, about one o'clock in the afternoon. It is thus described by Dr. Milner, who saw it at Peckham, about four miles S. E. of London: "About seven minutes past one o'clock in the afternoon, by the common clocks, a globe of light, somewhat larger than the horizontal full-moon, and as bright as the moon ever is when the sun is up, appeared suddenly in a blue sky, about S. S. E. and 20° high, moving towards the east, with a continued equal velocity, about half that which falling stars generally move with. It was visible about three or at most four seconds; grew less as it proceeded, and in the end vanished suddenly. It left behind it, throughout its whole course, a narrow streak of light, whiter than that of the globe, which remained for some

some time after the globe had disappeared. This luminous path seemed to be a right line, inclining a little to the horizon, and highest towards the east. It was at first very narrow, and pointed at each extremity; but soon grew broader, and in about 20' appeared like a long, bright, thin cloud, discontinued in two places, and it was then more inclined to the horizon than it was when first left by the globe."

The Right Hon. Lord Beauchamp saw this meteor from the Mount in Kensington-Gardens, at about a quarter past one o'clock: at the time, the sky was serene, and the sun shone very bright. He "saw, towards the south, a ball of fire, of about eight inches diameter, and somewhat oval, which grew to the size of a yard and a half diameter. It seemed to descend from above; and, at the distance of about half a mile from the earth, took its course towards the east, and seemed to drop over Westminster. In its course it assumed a tail of eighty yards in length; and, before it disappeared, it divided into two heads. It left a train of smoke all the way, as it went; and from the place where it seemed to drop there arose a smoke, which continued ascending for 20', and at length formed itself into a cloud, which assumed different colours."

The same meteor was seen about one o'clock by Captain Gordon, who was in a boat on the Thames, near Hungerford-stairs. He says "a body of fire, which appeared to be between Vauxhall and Lambeth, sprung directly upwards, till its altitude, as near as he could guess, was about 35° . This was in a few seconds; and it had the form then of a large paper kite, projecting a long tail towards the N. W. not unlike slips of paper set on fire. In this state it continued still ascending, but inclining a little to the N. E. and expanding itself, for the space of two minutes, till its altitude was 45° , and its extreme breadth equal to that of the full moon, when rising from a dusky horizon. Then suddenly quitting its tail, which vanished, colouring the neighbouring clouds with yellow, it formed itself into a ball of fire; and

shooting forth swiftly towards the south-east, in a stream of light, it disappeared, making a noise like a clap of thunder at some distance, and leaving behind it a smoaky substance in its track: it continued in his sight above five minutes. The weather was moderate and cloudy: wind W. S. W."

This meteor was seen also by some country people near Canterbury; where, according to their description of the places that it passed over, it made its course from N. W. by W. to S. E. by S, but the report which it made at its explosion was both heard and felt in many parts of Kent and Suffex. By some it was supposed to be the report of many cannon fired nearly together. Some supposed the explosion to be caused by the blowing up of some powder mills; and there were others, who felt it so severely, that they concluded an earthquake had happened. Some persons heard two distinct reports; and Lord Cowper, who was then hunting not far from Canterbury, heard one very large one, which seemed to be within a few rods of him. The ball of fire was seen also near Warbleton, in Suffex, running nearly east, and leaving behind it a long train of light, which continued for some time. It was also seen, and the report heard very loud, at Sompning near Shoreham; and by a gentleman who happened to be on a hill, about three miles west of Newport, in the Isle of Wight. He said, that at the time of its appearance the sun was a little obscured by thin clouds; that it passed by him to the eastward, about a quarter of a mile distant, and about thirty feet above the level of the place where he stood. Its colour was that of a burning coal, and its figure a cone, the length of which might be about eight feet, and the diameter of its base eighteen inches. From its apex, which was its hinder part, issued several bright streams, sparkling with fiery drops, to the length of four or five feet. Its motion was nearly parallel to the horizon, and the direction of it, as was found afterwards, was from S. W. by S. to N. E. by N. No noise, wind, or motion of the earth was perceived to attend it.

The

The time was about a quarter before one o'clock at noon. Several other persons saw it, to whom it appeared of

different shapes; owing probably to the different positions which they saw it in.
(To be continued.)

THE ENGLISH THEATRE, AND REGISTER OF PUBLIC ENTERTAINMENTS.

CONSIDERING that the town is not as yet filled with the upper ranks, this month has been productive of some novelties, and the crowded houses on each night of representation is a circumstance that proves that the town is seldom ungrateful when managers are attentive.

DRURY-LANE.

IN our last we declined giving any account of Mr. John Kemble for reasons there mentioned, we shall now, conformably to our determined impartiality, give an opinion of that gentleman.

Mr. John Kemble, although he has a good person, is far from being a figure which conveys stage-consequence. Our readers will understand what we mean by this, when we remind them that Mr. Smith, although exceptions may be made to his person, is, nevertheless, one of the finest stage figures. It is not his being tall which makes him so, but his being equally proportioned. Garrick was short, but his person was symmetry itself, and never took from the dignity of his character. Kemble's person is rather above the middle size, but he wants that fullness of chest and abdomen which gives a finished appearance, so that in characters where we are to suppose him to be aged, he still has a lad-like, or youthful appearance. Hence, in Hamlet he looked best; in Sir Giles Overreach he was ungraceful and awkward. Time, however, may change his person, as after his age men generally acquire a degree of *embonpoint*.

His face is most expressive. His eye conveys a sentiment long before he speaks it; indeed, this expression of countenance is his chief perfection. Yet he is not always successful in the management of it, for not aware that an expressive countenance may be said to be entirely owing to the movement of the eyes, he falls frequently into the most ridiculous grimaces, as in his chamber scene with the Queen (in Hamlet) when turning his eyes towards his uncle's picture; in many parts, also, of his King Richard III. this was so obvious to the audience as to make them laugh immoderately where the play demanded the tenderest feelings. If, however, Mr. Kemble attends to these hints, he may soon correct a habit which deforms the finest male countenance now on the stage, and we think he cannot have a better mistress than his inimitable sister, Mrs. Siddons.

Next to person, *feeling* comes to be considered. Mr. Kemble possesses a happy art of counterfeiting the finest and tenderest feelings, but there is so much stage-trick in expressing them, that we are apt to think he must have taken wonderful pains to o'ermaster nature. Hence, the *tender* is not his *forte*. Indignation, rage, remorse, and the more violent sensations are most happily expressed by him, but when he attempts the pathetic, we hear a sweet and mellifluous voice, but the *delendum est tibi* is wanting.

Hence, in Hamlet, his best scenes were that with the Ghost, that in the chamber with his mother, and the soliloquy, "*O! what a rogue and peasant slave am I,*" &c.

His judgement and his genius do not always keep pace. No man seems to understand his author better, but he has unhappily caught an itch for novelty, and although this often leads him to correct the errors of former actors, yet as often it leads him into greater errors, which is most conspicuous in his performance of Richard, which throughout excited the laughter of the audience, and in his Sir Giles Overreach, which we aver was neither the Sir Giles of Malfinger, nor of any living reader whatever.

We do not dwell on Mr. Kemble's faults, because he gives us no other subject for criticism, but because he is now in that degree of his dramatic progress, from whence he may begin to reform his awkward habits contracted in the country, and his misconceptions arising from an affectation of originality. And his perfections in most of the characters are so many, that it is but justice to say we have chosen the most barren subject, by first writing of his faults. The general error of his manner is stiffness; he neither walks the stage, nor turns his head, or moves his limbs with ease; his attitudes are graceful, but he is perpetually in one or other attitude. This may please the *groundlings*, but it must ever offend a lover of natural acting. To what we have said of his voice we may add, that he is more judicious in the management of it than any other acting living, except where he *drawls* and *whines*, as Digges used to do. Mr. Kemble will rise to the first rank on the stage, and, therefore, needs not qualify himself for the tabernacle.

He has already performed Hamlet, Richard the Third, the Black Prince, Sir Giles Overreach, and Mr. Beverley in the Gamester. Richard the Third and Sir Giles Overreach are characters by no means suited to Mr. Kemble's powers, or his models of exerting those powers; but when he has corrected the few awkward habits mentioned above, his Hamlet and Mr. Beverley will be unexceptionable. We omit saying any thing of the Black Prince, as we never wish to see it performed again.

It may be thought that we should now draw a parallel, in order to assign to Mr. Kemble his real rank on the stage. In the strictest impartiality, then, and according to an opinion formed with the nicest attention, we place him next below to Henderson; but in no part where we have seen both would we prefer Kemble to Henderson. The person of the latter is, it is true, against him, but he has genius, judgement, and feelings, which altogether form a greater actor than we think Mr. Kemble to be at present. In soliloquies, for instance, and what is called *real speaking*,

peaking, Mr. Henderson has no equal, but Mr. Kemble cannot in this respect be said to appear with any the least advantage.—We shall, from time to time, attend to Mr. Kemble's advancement, as we think him a most valuable acquisition; and where nature has been so bounteous, we doubt not that attention and study will perfect the work.

No new actors, or new plays, have appeared at this house, so that we shall conclude our account,

by remarking that Mrs. Siddons has added two new characters to her list; *Isabella in Measure for Measure*, and *Mrs. Beverly in the Gamester*. As neither of these required the exertion of her greatest powers, it may be supposed they were admirably performed. She is now rehearsing *Lady Randolph*, *Juliet*, and *Lady Macbeth*. Kemble ought to be the *Douglas* and *Romeo*, and there is no other actor at this house who can attempt *Macbeth*.

COVENT-GARDEN.

ON Saturday Nov. 8th was presented at this house, *The MAGIC PICTURE*, a comedy, or play, altered from Massinger, by the Rev. Henry Bate, author of the *Fitch of Bacon*, &c. Some critics have accounted the *Magic Picture* (as written by Massinger) to be a good acting play. Mr. Bate, however, has improved it with great judgement, and although it does not bear nice examination, yet may afford entertainment. The characters were represented by the following performers:

Eugenius,

Mr. Wroughton

Ladislaus,
Eubulus,
Baptista,
Ferdinand,
Ubaldo,
Ricardo,
Hilario,
Honorio,
Corisca,
Acanthe,
Sophia,

Mr. Whitfield
Mr. Clarke
Mr. Hull
Mr. Davies
Mr. Edwin
Mr. Wilson
Mr. Quick
Mrs. Bates
Mrs. Wilson
Miss Platt
Miss Younge.

Ruffians, Masques, Courtiers, &c. &c.

The following chorus and airs were introduced.—The music does great credit to Mr. Shields, the composer:

FULL CHORUS.

Crown'd with conquest, see our chief,
Destin'd for the state's relief;
Valour bids the wreath be bound,
To entwine his temple round;
Bids us such an hero prize,
And exalt him to the skies!

SONG—Mr. QUICK.

Poor Hilario, once so jolly,
Giving up his wits to folly,
Finds it now an alter'd case;
He no more, o'er larded pullet,
Or the white, or cherry'd mullet,
At the table takes his place.

On the second night of representation the following prologue was spoken by Mr. Aikin, in the character of a ghost, but, for what reason

[A bell tolls.]

REGARDLESS of y bell, W strikes mine ear,
I, troubled shade of Massinger, appear! [Ghost rises.]
What frenzy could impel the daring thought,
To seize the piece my lab'ring fancy wrought?
The picture glowing with selected dies!—
Oh! 'tis a deed to make a spirit rise!

But why should I meet favour from an age,
That martyrs even Shakspeare in its rage?
How late had princely Hamlet cause to rave!—
Depriv'd of clowns to dig Ophelia's grave!
Where was y skull, whose fate remembrance wept?
And where the turf, on which poor Yorick slept?

By temp'rance sooth'd, each murmur here
shall end:

'Tis dang'rous with a gownsmen to contend—
One, charter'd over spirits giv'n to riot,
Whose pow'r can lay me in the Red-Sea quiet?

The performers exerted themselves with their usual success, particularly Mr. Wroughton, Mr. Quick, and Miss Younge. Mrs. Wilson was pert and bold, as in every thing else. The principal objection to the play is, that there is too much farce in it, an objection that dies away before the Gods!

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* *Demonologia*, a treatise written by James the First.

II.

Courtiers thus of ev'ry nation,
Ev'ry age and ev'ry station,
Tumble into my disgrace;
When pamp'rd by the state's best dishes,
They soon kick down the loaves and fishes,
Then get themselves kick'd out of place!

AIR.—Mrs. MARTYR.

Would you view the loveliest rose,
Nature's fragrant charms disclose;
Ev'ry chilling thought remove—
Warm it with the breath of Love!

we know not, has since been discontinued. Its merit, indeed, is not great. It is the production of W. Pearce, Esq.

For now I'm quite bereft of magic arms;
And what could Merlin do without his charms!
The sorcerer's art is lost—And yet this age
Exceeds the feats of Royal James's * page!
He wrote of wizzards visiting the moon—
But what are broomsticks to an air-balloon?
Not all the scenes describ'd by Tasso's verse,
Where Demons met their rituals to rehearse,
Could match the horrors of that crimson day,
When ELIOT's machinations were at play!
And the enchanter, CURTIS, whirl'd amain,
By spells of fire, the batteries of Spain!

But, soft!—The brazen voice of war is mute;
And sounds of peace are heard in each salute!
View me, then, as an herald of her way;
And in this wreath, the olive crown survey:
Bend with obedience to her soft'ning strains,
Nor arm against poor Massinger's remains!

Nov. 4th, After Tamerlane, in which Mr. Stephen

Stephen Kemble made an unsuccessful attempt at Bajazet, was performed *The Poor Soldier*, a farce of two acts, with songs.

The characters of a New Comic Opera, called *The Poor Soldier*, were represented in the following manner:

Fitzroy	Mr. Bannister.
Patrick	Mrs. Kennedy.
Darby	Mr. Edwin.
Dermott	Mr. Johnstone.
Father Luke	Mr. Wilson.
Bagatelle	Mr. Wewitzer.
Norah	Mrs. Bannister.
Kathleen	Mrs. Murtyr.

F A B L E.

Father Luke, an Irish priest, has a niece, Miss Norah, who is courted by Fitzroy, an officer in the British army, while she has given her heart to Patrick, *The Poor Soldier*. The officer telling the uncle that he possesses two thousand a year, gets his consent to marry Miss Norah, but soon discovering her penchant for Patrick, he is naturally led to think of some expedient fit to exclude his rival, till having an interview with him, he finds out that Patrick belonged to Fitzroy's own regiment, was with him in South-Carolina, and happens to be the very identical person who rescued him from a most alarming danger, and saved his life. This circumstance awakes sentiments of gratitude in the breast of Fitzroy, and determines him to surrender the object of his desires to the amorous and gallant Patrick.

There is, besides, an under-plot of two peasants, both in love with Miss Kathleen, a relation, we suppose, acquaintance, or servant to Father Luke. Dermott, one of the peasants, is the happy sweet-heart, the other, whose name is Darby, is only a pretender: the latter offering first a sheep to Father Luke, obtains a promise that he shall have Miss Kathleen, upon which he takes occasion to censure his past conduct, admonishing him to *repent and marry*, to which he replies, that he will be sure to *marry and repent*. But Dermott now comes and offers two sheep, which makes the priest observe to Darby, that *two to one* he can stand no chance. We must not forget the episode of a Monsieur Bagatelle, a French friseur, *valet de chambre* of Mr. Fitzroy. Having some words with Patrick, he sends him a challenge, which by mistake is carried to his master, and the duel ends in a sentimental

animadversion on the dangerous and immoral practice of duelling.

The music of this little piece is a selection of Irish and Scotch airs by Mr. Shield, who has composed a medley overture. Of the merit of such music it is needless to speak. The dialogue was Mr. O'Keefe's, and is beneath all contempt. The inflated arguments of newspapers have prevailed on the audience to bear with it, which may afford great encouragement to dramatic writers, who never can be unsuccessful, except indeed (which we deem an impossibility) they can write any thing more wretched than the dialogue of the *Poor Soldier*.

Nov. 13. Mrs. Crawford made her first appearance these five years on this stage. Her excellencies and defects are so well known, that we need not here enter on them. It may be expected that a comparison should now be formed, but this, as things are, would appear invidious. Age has cracked her voice, and deformed her countenance. Characters of youth and tenderness ought no longer to be her's. Her Lady Randolph, the character she appeared in, was excellent only in the impassioned scenes. In the first and second acts, any actress might have equalled her. In the latter parts, few or none. Public curiosity, however, will reward the manager for his liberality in engaging her, and she, if she study her own reputation and interest, will avoid an appearance of forward rivalry, and confine herself to such parts as suit the change which time unavoidably makes on the greatest powers of acting.

A comedy by Mrs. Cowley, and a very grand pantomime, are preparing at this house. Both will be produced about Christmas.

It will be found that many of the above opinions are new, and different from those given in newspapers. But the cause is, that we are totally unconnected with actor, author, or manager, who might have an undue influence on our pen. We are open to conviction, and will listen with pleasure, even to an enemy, but there is at present such a spirit of prostitution among diurnal critics, that the public may be said to be *swindled* out of their eyes and ears. Party in dramatic criticism will have precisely the same effect on the drama that it has had on the nation; it will in time destroy good taste, and annihilate the ambition of writing well.

IRISH REPRESENTATION.

THE letters on the subject of Parliamentary Representation in Ireland merit preservation. What regulations will be adopted it is impossible to determine. The public sentiments with respect to these letters have been various. We shall not obtrude our opinions, but lay them before our readers, without praise or censure.

LETTER FROM THE COMMITTEE OF CORRESPONDENCE AT LISBURN TO THE DUKE OF RICHMOND.

AT a meeting of the Committee of Correspondence, appointed by the delegates of forty-five volunteer corps assembled at Lisburn on the 1st of July instant, held at Belfast the 19th of July, 1785;

Present, Lieut. Col. SHARMAN in the Chair;

Ordered, That the following letter, signed by the secretary in the name of this committee,

be forwarded to His Grace the Duke of Richmond, inclosing a copy of the resolutions of the provincial meeting of volunteers of Munster, and of the proceedings of the forty-five volunteer delegates assembled at Lisburn on the 1st instant, respecting a parliamentary reform, as also a copy of the circular letter written this day by this committee to the several volunteer corps of this province.

Belfast.

Belfast, 19th July, 1783.

May it please your Grace,

YOUR Grace's attachment to the rights of the people, and the general prosperity of the British empire, induce us to address you on the present great and momentous occasion.

The spirit of freedom which pervades all ranks of people in Ireland, with the justice and wise policy of the British nation, having removed for ever all possible cause of jealousy between the sister kingdoms, and united us to Britain on the basis of equal liberty and similar constitution, it becomes the duty, as it is the interest, of each kingdom to assist the other in their endeavours to restore to its ancient purity and vigour a decayed, enfeebled, and sickly constitution. In both nations it is now generally acknowledged, that this great object can be attained by no other means but by a reform of the representation in parliament. In England the measure has for the present miscarried, though supported by so many wise, honest, great, and independent men; we trust, however, it has miscarried only for a season, and that the next attempt will prove successful.

Ireland has now taken up the idea, and if we shall be so happy as to see success crown our efforts, we think considerable weight will be thereby added to the endeavours of the friends of the people in England. The people of the two nations united in pursuit of the same important object must be not only powerful, but irresistible.

The inclosed papers, which we request your Grace may peruse, will shew how far this country has already gone in determining to procure a more equal representation, the unanimous resolutions of about fifteen thousand volunteers, already declared in a very few weeks, assure us that the resolves of the delegates of Ulster, who are to assemble at Dungannon on the 8th of September next, will be no less unanimous; and we well know that what the volunteers, vast numbers of whom are freeholders, shall determine on, the other freeholders and people in general, who are not volunteers, will adopt and support by every means in their power. The aged fathers cannot differ from their sons, respecting a matter on which depends every thing that they either hold dear for themselves or their posterity.

That your Grace may see the very depraved state of our representation it is necessary to observe, that out of three hundred members, of which our House of Commons consists, two hundred and twenty are returned by boroughs; those one hundred and ten boroughs are divided into three classes: 1st. Those where the right of election is vested in the Protestant inhabitants at large. 2d. Those where the right of election is vested in the chief magistrate, burgesses, and freemen. 3d. Those where the right of election is confined to the chief magistrate and burgesses, frequently not more in number than five or six, and seldom exceeding ten or twelve. Almost all the boroughs are either venal and corrupt, or implicitly obedient to the arbitrary will of their respective landlords, who dictate to the electors in the most absolute manner. Those landlords claim by prescription a kind of property in those boroughs, the patronage of which they transfer

by sale like an estate, and receive from eight to nine thousand pounds for a borough. A seat for a borough is generally sold for two thousand pounds; so that every seven or eight years a borough brings in four thousand pounds to the patron.

Unhappily for Ireland our counties also are too much governed by our peers and great men, whose influence over many of their respective tenants is very great; and this consideration has given rise here to a doubt, in the minds of many well-meaning men, as to the propriety of adding to the number of knights of the shire; as generally now two great families endeavour to divide between them the seats for the county, the others either remain neuter or join the independent interest, it is alledged, were there six seats for each county, six great families would divide them, and against such a junction the independent freeholders would not be able to make any effectual opposition. May we now entreat your Grace, as a most important favour conferred not only on us but on this kingdom, that you may be pleased to favour us with your Grace's sentiments and advice, as to the best, the most eligible and the most practicable mode of destroying, restraining, or counteracting this hydra of corruption, borough influence, that we may be enabled to lay your Grace's opinion before the provincial assembly of delegates at Dungannon, and as our last meeting for arranging business previous thereunto is fixed to be on the 20th of August, we hope your Grace will be so obliging as to forward your reply, so as to be with us about that time. Many apologies are due for this long address, and for the very great trouble we have requested your Grace to take; but we are young in politics, and wish for information from men of more wisdom, experience, and abilities. This, however, we may venture to assert, that if we can only be directed to the best mode, the mass of the inhabitants of Ireland is at this moment so completely alive and sensible to the necessity of a well-digested reform, that there cannot remain a doubt that what it attempts in conjunction with the virtuous part of England will be effectual. The several matters on which we have requested your Grace's opinion are thrown into one view in the following queries:

In order to the purity of parliament, and to restore that constitutional controul, which the constituent body should have over the representative,

1st. Is it necessary that those boroughs in which the right of election is vested in a few, which in general are at the absolute disposal of one or two persons, should be disfranchised, and in their place the county representatives encreased?

2d. The Protestant inhabitants consist of near one million, who return three hundred members—would it be wise to encrease the number of representatives for the kingdom at large?

3d. A plausible objection, mentioned above, has been raised against an encrease of county representatives. Has that argument much weight? and if it has, is it remediable?

4th. Should the right of suffrage be extended? If it should, who are the proper objects of that extension?

5th. In order to guard against undue influence, would it be wise to have the members returned by ballot?

6th. Would not a limitation of the duration of parliaments to a shorter term than eight years have excellent effects? and should it be less than triennial?

7th. If the abolition of the *enslaved* boroughs is necessary, would it be equitable or expedient that they should be purchased by the nation?

8th. On the whole, what specific mode of reform in the representation of Ireland best suits your own ideas, considering the situation of this country? and what are the steps which your

Grace conceives best adapted to effect that reformation?

We request your Grace may be so good to direct your answer to our Chairman, Lieut. Col. Sharman, Lisburn.

We have the honour to be, with the most perfect respect, your Grace's most obedient, and most humble servants,

Signed by order of Committee,

HENRY JOY, Jun. Sec. of the 45.
To the Duke of Richmond.

[The inclosed papers, referred to in this letter, and the Duke of Richmond's answer to the Committee, shall appear in our next.]

THE MONTHLY CHRONOLOGER.

TUESDAY, Oct. 28.

THIS morning the ten following malefactors were executed at Tyburn pursuant to their sentence, viz. John Burton and John Pilkington for burglaries; James Neale alias Nowlan, for stealing a quantity of silver plate; John Booker, for highway robbery; Thomas Smith and John Starkey for stealing bank notes and money; John Anderson, Mathew Daniel, and John Francis, for forging seamen's wills; and William Moore for coining shillings.

TUESDAY, Nov. 4.

The session at the Old Bailey, which began Oct 29th ended. On the Middlesex side fifteen convicts received judgement of death; ten were sentenced to be whipped and imprisoned; nine to be transported for seven years; and twenty-five were acquitted. On the London side, six received judgement of death, six were sentenced to be transported, five to be kept to hard labour in the house of correction, one to be imprisoned in Newgate, three whipped and discharged, and ten were discharged by proclamation.

WEDNESDAY, 5.

This morning, about a quarter before two o'clock, a fire broke out in the workshops behind the dwelling-house of Mr. Seddon, in Aldersgate-street, which entirely consumed above thirty houses, and damaged many others. At day-break several families were sitting round what few effects they had saved in Smithfield, some half dressed, and others without clothes, wrapped in carpets and blankets. Several fellows were taken into custody, for purloining the property of the unfortunate sufferers. Fortunately no lives were lost.

SATURDAY, 8.

[This day's Gazette contains his Majesty's order in council, directing, by virtue of an act passed in the last session of parliament, that the importer of any tobacco, being the growth of any of the territories of the United States of America, and imported directly from thence into the Ports of London, Bristol, Liverpool, Cowes, Whitehaven, and Greenock, or either of them, in the manner expressed in the order of the 6th of June last, shall be at liberty, till further order, to enter into bond for the payment as well of the said duty, commonly called the Old Subsidy, as of all the further duties due for such tobacco, in the manner, and with the allowances men-

tioned in the said order: and that if any tobacco which has been or shall be so imported, during the continuance of this order, from the territories of the said United States, into the ports of London, Bristol, Cowes, Liverpool, Whitehaven, and Greenock, shall be taken afterwards within the time limited, out of the warehouses wherein the same shall be secured under his Majesty's locks at either of the above ports, to be exported directly from thence, the bonds which have been, or shall be entered into for payment of the said duties, shall be discharged in the manner directed by the several acts of parliament in force.]

[Also an address to his Majesty from the freeholders of the county of Inverness, in which they gratefully acknowledge his Majesty's paternal goodness in the late supply of provisions sent to the poor of that county, which has proved a most seasonable relief to many of his Majesty's subjects, reduced through want of subsistence to a most deplorable condition.]

MONDAY, 10.

This morning Robert Peckham, Esq. the new Lord-Mayor, accompanied by Nathaniel Newnham, Esq. (the old Lord-Mayor) Aldermen Clark, Wright, Pugh, Saintbury, Kitchen, Gill, Pickett, Hopkins, and Boydeil, the two Sheriffs, Chamberlain, Recorder, Town-Clerk, and other city officers, went in their carriages to the Three-Cranes, and proceeded in the city barge, attended by the different companies, in their barges, to Westminster, where, having landed, they went in procession to the Hall, where his lordship took the oaths appointed for the office at the Exchequer bar; after which they returned in the same manner by water to Black-Friars-Bridge, and thence proceeded in coaches to Guildhall, where a numerous company was assembled. Among the nobility present, were Lord Surrey, Lord Mahon, the Duke de Bouillon, Marquis de Castres, Marquis de Lusignan, and several other foreigners of distinction. Lady Lewes represented the Lady-Mayors at dinner. The ball was opened by the late Lady-Mayors and the Marquis de Lusignan.

TUESDAY, 11.

This day both Houses of Parliament met, according to their last prorogation. His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales was introduced into the House of Peers in the usual forms, and

and took his seat on the right hand side of the throne, after which Lord Hampden took his seat. At about half past two, his Majesty came to the House, when Sir Francis Molyneux went with a message to the Commons, commanding their attendance, who being come, his Majesty made the following most gracious speech from the throne:

" My Lords and Gentlemen,

" I Have the satisfaction to inform you, that Definitive Treaties of peace have been concluded with the courts of France and Spain, and with the United States of America. Preliminary Articles have been also ratified with the States-General of the United Provinces. I have ordered these several treaties to be laid before you; and am happy to add, that I have no cause to doubt but that all those powers agree with me in my sincere inclination to keep the calamities of war at a great distance.

" The objects which are to be brought under your deliberation will sufficiently explain my reasons for calling you together after so short a recess. Enquiries of the utmost importance have been long and diligently pursued, and the fruit of them will be expected. The situation of the East-India Company will require the utmost exertions of your wisdom, to maintain and improve the valuable advantages derived from our Indian possessions, and to promote and secure the happiness of the native inhabitants of those provinces.

" The season of peace will call upon you for an attention to every thing which can recruit the strength of the nation, after so long and so expensive a war. The security and increase of the revenue, in the manner least burthenome to my subjects, will be amongst your first objects. In many essential parts it has suffered; dangerous frauds have prevailed; and alarming outrages have been committed. Exertions have not been wanting to repress this daring spirit, nor pains to enquire into its true causes. In any instances in which the powers of government may not be equal to its utmost care and vigilance, I have no doubt that the wisdom of my parliament will provide such remedies as may be found wanting for the accomplishment of purposes in which the material interests of this nation are so deeply concerned.

" Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

" I Have ordered the estimates of the expenses for the year to be laid before you. From those you will perceive the reduction which I have made in all the establishments, which appear to me to be brought as low as prudence will admit; and you will participate with me in the satisfaction which I feel in this step towards the relief of my subjects. At the end of a war some part of its weight must inevitably be bor'n for a time. I feel for the burthens of my people; but I rely on that fortitude which has hitherto supported this nation under many difficulties, for their bearing those which the present exigencies require, and which are so necessary for the full support of national credit.

" My Lords and Gentlemen,

" In many respects our situation is new. your councils will provide what is called for by that situation; and your wisdom will give per-

manence to whatever has been found beneficial by the experience of ages. In your deliberations you will preserve that temper and moderation which the importance of their objects demands, and will, I have no doubt, produce; and I am sure that you are unanimous in your desire to direct all those deliberations to the honour of my crown, the safety of my dominions, and the prosperity of my people."

Ceremonial of the introduction of his Royal Highness George Augustus Frederick, Prince of Wales, into the House of Peers, at the meeting of Parliament on Tuesday, Nov. 11, 1783.

His Royal Highness having been, by letters patent, dated the 19th day of August, in the second year of his Majesty's reign, created Prince of Wales and Earl of Chester, was, in his robes, which, with the collar of the order of the Garter, he had put on in the Earl Marshal's room, introduced into the House of Peers in the following order:

Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod,
with his staff of office.

Earl of Surrey,

Deputy Earl Marshal of England.

Earl of Carlisle,

Lord Privy Seal.

Garter Principal King of Arms, in his robe, with his sceptre, bearing his Royal Highness's patent.

Sir Peter Burrell,

Deputy Great Chamberlain of England.

Viscount Stormont,

Lord President of the Council.

The CORONET

On a crimson velvet cushion, bor'n by Lord Viscount Lewisham, one of the Gentlemen of his Royal Highness's bed-chamber.

His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, Carrying his writ of summons, supported by his uncle, his Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland, and the Dukes of Richmond and Portland:

And proceeding up the House with the usual reverences, the writ and patent were delivered to the Earl of Mansfield, Speaker, on the wool-sack, and read by the clerk of the Parliament at the table, his Royal Highness and the rest of the procession standing near; after which his Royal Highness was conducted to his chair on the right hand of the throne, the coronet and cushion having been laid on a stool before the chair; and his Royal Highness being covered as usual, the ceremony ended.

Some time after his Majesty entered the House of Peers, and was seated on the throne with the usual solemnities, and having delivered his most gracious speech, retired out of the House.

Then his Royal Highness at the table took the oaths of allegiance and supremacy, and made and subscribed the declaration; and also took and subscribed the oath of abjuration.

Names of those nominated for sheriffs by the Lords of the Council, at the Exchequer, on the morrow of St. Martin (this day) in the twenty-fourth year of the reign of King George the Third, and in the year of our Lord 1783.

Bedfordshire. John Wingate Jennings, of Harlington;

Harlington; William Gibbard, of Sharnbrook; William Goldsmith, of Streatly, Esqrs.

Berkshire. Charles Dalbiac, of Hungerford-Park; Edward Thornhill, of Kington-Lisle; John Pollexien Bastard, of East-Lockinge, Esqrs.

Bucks. Richard Schrimphire, of Antertham; Thomas Wilkinon, of Westthorpe; John Edwin, of Great-Brickhill, Esqrs.

Cumberland. John Christian, of Unerig; William Brown, of Tallentire-Hall; William Henry Milbourne, of Armathwaite-Castle, Esqrs.

Cheshire. Peter Leigh, of Booth; Henry Cornwall Leigh, of High Leigh; Thomas Willis, of Swettenham, Esqrs.

Cambridgeshire and Huntingdonshire. William Camps, of Wilburton; Henry Morley, of Ely; Thomas Shephard, of March, Esqrs.

Cornwall. William Harris, of Corgenny; Joseph Beauchamp, of Pengreepp, Esqrs. Sir William Molefworth, of Pencarrow, Bart.

Devonshire. Montague Edmund Parker, of Whiteway; Thomas Lane, of Collett; Benjamin Hayes, of Hallwell, Esqrs.

Dorsetshire. John Pinney, of Blackdown; Isaac Sage, of Thornhill, Esqrs. The Hon. Lionel Damer, of Warmwell.

Derbyshire. Samuel Heathcote, of Littleover; John Radford, of Smalley; Peter Pegge, of Beauchief, Esqrs.

Essex. Robert Preston, of Woodford; Job Mathew, of Woodford; Anthony Mony, of Great Warley, Esqrs.

Gloucestershire. Giles Greenaway, of Barrington. John Raymond, of Fairford; John Niblett, of Gloucester, Esqrs.

Hertfordshire. William Phillimore, of Aldenham; Jacob John Whittingdon, of Bovington; Richard Bard Harcourt, of Pendley, Esqrs.

Herefordshire. Sir Hungerford Hopkins, Bart. James Walwyn, of Longworth, Esq. Sir Edward Boughton, of Vowchurch, Bart.

Kent. Sir John Boyd, of Danson, Bart. Charles Booth, of Steedhill, Esq. Sir John Brewer Davis, of Hawkhurst, Knt.

Leicestershire. Charles Grave Hudson, of Wanlip; William Vann, of Belgrave; Thomas Vowe, of Hallerton, Esqrs.

Lincolnshire. George William Johnston, of Witham on the Hill; Henry Hare Hart, of Leverton; Charles Chaplin, of Blankney, Esqrs.

Monmouthshire. Christopher Chambray, of Llangofit; William Rees, of St. Brides's; Tho. Lewis, of Chepstow, Esqrs.

Northumberland. Sir Francis Blake, of Fowbray, Bart. James Allgood, of Nunwick; John Reed, of Chipchase, Esqrs.

Northamptonshire. Lucas Ward, of Guilsborough; John Payne, of Welford; Richard Kirby, of Floore, Esqrs.

Norfolk. Thomas Durrant, of Scottow; Wm. Burch, of Great Cressingham; Robert Sharrock, of Gately, Esqrs.

Nottinghamshire. Pendock Neale, of Toller-ton; Sherbrooke Lowe, of Southwell; John Newton, of Belwell, Esqrs.

Oxfordshire. Arthur Annesley, of Bletchingdon; John Lenthall the younger, of Burford; John Farmer Boteler, of Rotherfield Greys, Esqrs.

Rutlandshire. John Tomlin, of Edith Weston;

Thomas Falkner, of Morcott; John Hawkins, of Brooke, Esqrs.

Shropshire. William Child, of Kinlett; Edward Williams, of Leighton; Joshua Blakeway, of Lythwood, Esqrs.

Somersetshire. Sir John Miller, of Bath-Easton, Bart. Andrew Guy, of Enmore; James Stephens, of Camerton, Esqrs.

Staffordshire. Philip Keay, of Abbot's Bromley; John Edensor Heathcote, of Longton; John Daniell, of Litchfield, Esqrs.

Suffolk. Anthony Collett, of Eyke, Esq. Sir Thomas Gooch, of Benacre, Bart. John Wemyve, of Breitenham, Esq.

Southampton. Sir Thomas Miller, of Froyle, Bart. Richard Prickenden, of Malts Hanger; Robert Brice Kingmill, of Sydmanton, Esqrs.

Surrey. William Aldersey, of Stoke, near Guildford; James Payne, of Chertsey; Joshua Smith, of Eastwick, Esqrs.

Suffex. John Shelley, of Field-Place; William Nelthorpe, of Sedgwick-Place; Thomas Dennett, of Ashhurst, Esqrs.

Warwickshire. Abraham Bracebridge, of Atherstone; Joseph Boulton, of Baxterley; Francis Burdett, of Brancote, Esqrs.

Worcestershire. Richard Bourne Charlet, of Elmly-Castle; Thomas Bund, of Wick; Oliver Dixon, of Stourbridge, Esqrs.

Wiltshire. William Chatin Grove, of Zeals; James Sutton, of Roundway; Robert Nicholas, of Ashton-Keynes, Esqrs.

Yorkshire. Sir Thomas Turner Slingsby, of Scriven-Park, Bart. William Danby, of Swinton; Richard Langley, of Wikeham-Abbey, Esqrs.

The high sheriff of Westmorland is hereditary in the family of the Lowthers; that of Durham is nominated by the Bishop; the sheriff of Lancaster is nominated by the Chancellor of the Duchy Court; and the sheriffs of Middlesex are elective.

Christopher Atkinson, Esq. was called upon, according to the recognisance entered into by him and his bail for his appearance in the Court of King's-Bench, to abide the judgement of that court, on his conviction of the crime of perjury, when not appearing, his default was recorded; and the recognisances estreated in the Exchequer, on the motion of the Solicitor-General.

FRIDAY, 21.

This day his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, was, by his Majesty's command, introduced into the Privy-Council, where his Royal Highness took his place, at the upper end of the board, on his Majesty's right hand.

SATURDAY, 22.

This day's Gazette contains an order of Council, declaring that nothing contained in his Majesty's order in council of the 5th curt. shall be construed to extend to the making any allowance for payment of so much of the duties on tobacco as the duty commonly called the Old Subsidy shall amount to: and that the liberty given by the said recited order of the 5th of this month shall, in all respects, be extended to tobacco imported into, and exported from, the port of Glasgow, under the regulations and restrictions in the said order mentioned.

BIRTHS.

BIRTHS.

Oct. 7. **I**N Scotland, the Countess of Galway a son, being her fifteenth child.—Nov. 1. Lady of James Musgrave, Esq. a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

Oct. 7. **I**N Scotland, Major James Grant, in the 10. service of the Hon. East-India Company, to Miss Anne Grant, daughter to James Grant, Esq. of Badniedin.—25. In Scotland, Sir Andrew Lander, of Fountain-Hall, Bart. to Miss Brown, of Johnstounburn.—The Rev. Jacob Mountain, A. M. Fellow of Caius College, Cambridge, to Miss Eliza Kentish.—28. Walter Spenser Stanhope, Esq. member of parliament for Haslemere, in Surrey, to Miss Pultene, only daughter and heiress of the late Thomas Babington Pultene, Esq. of Carleton, in Yorkshire.—29. The Rev. Mr. Browne, of Norwich, to Miss Charlotte Murray.—31. Lieut. Wollaston, of Lord Strathaven's regiment of foot, to Miss Henrietta Gulton, daughter of Richard Gulton, Esq. of West Clandon, Surrey.—Nov. 1. Capt. Chave, of the East Devon Militia, to Miss Thomazine Frock.—The Rev. Mr. O'Beirne, secretary to the First Lord of the Treasury, to Miss Stuart, only surviving child of the Hon. Col. Francis Stuart, brother to the Earl of Moray.—3. John Grubb, Esq. of the Patent Office, to Miss Cranwell.—The Rev. Luke Hucknall, rector of Golby, in Leicestershire, to Miss Ralph.—4. The Rev. Francis Clifton, of Alverstoke, to Miss Rebecca Catharine Bingham, third daughter of the Rev. Mr. Bingham, of Gosport.—In Scotland, Capt. Charles Thompson, of the navy, to Miss Jean Selby, youngest daughter of Robert Selby, Esq.—6. Richard Dyott, Jun. of Treetford, Esq. captain in the Staffordshire Militia, to Miss Astley, daughter and heiress of the late Christopher Astley, Esq. of Tamhorn Park.—10. Morgan Pryse Lloyd, of Glanfein, in the county of Caermarthen, Esq. to Miss Jones, of Glanfein grand-daughter to Lord Viscount Hereford.—13. Capt. James Robertson, of the 60th regiment of foot, to Miss Wood.—At Maidstone, in Kent, Mr. William Grimaldi, of the Royal Academy at Paris, to Miss Frances Barker, of Maidstone.—14. The Rev. Mr. Monckton, rector of Pangbourn, in the county of Berks, to Mrs. Kingman, of Southampton.—15. Capt. Wilson, of the Royal Artillery, to Miss Shucknell, only daughter of the late Michael Shucknell, Esq. of Brimfield-Court, Hertfordshire.—20. Mr. Stephen Kemble, to Miss Satchell, both of the Theatre Royal Covent Garden.—Lately, Richard Marnel, Esq. of Marnelgrove, in the county of Galway, Ireland, to Miss Walton, daughter of Major-General Walton.—At St. George's Hanover-Square, Sir Thomas Wallace, to Miss Gordon, of the same parish.—Mr. Mills, of the Navy Office, to Mrs. Kent.—James Christie, Esq. to Miss Maitland, daughter of the Hon. Charles Barclay Maitland.

DEATHS.

Oct. 7. **I**N St. Stephen's Green, Dublin, in the 74th year of his age, the Right Hon. Joseph Leeson, Earl of Miltown. He is suc-

ceeded in title and estate by his eldest son Lord Rushborough.—26. At his seat at Halston in Shropshire, John Mytton, Esq. on whom his friends, we hope with truth, have bestowed the following eulogy: He was a man of strict honour and probity, and of a truly amiable disposition: he relieved the distressed, and at all times found employ for numerous poor: his private charities were liberal and extensive; and his having bequeathed considerable legacies to the neighbouring and other parishes, show him not unmindful of them in his latest moments. In him the accomplishments of a finished gentleman were added to the amiable virtues of an affectionate husband, a tender parent, a sincere friend, and an indulgent master. Society must feel the loss of to rare and exemplary a character, who, as he inherited such virtues, died universally beloved, revered, lamented; and most by those who knew him best.—26. In Scotland, Sir Robert Pollock, Bart.—The Hon. Miss Howe, sister of the late, and aunt to the present Lord Chedworth.—Joseph Hughes, Esq. one of the deputy auditors of the impress in Lord Sondes's office, Lincoln's-Inn.—At Chester, Mrs. Kenyon, mother of Lloyd Kenyon, Esq. Chief Justice of Chester.—After a few hours illness, at his seat at Kirkleatham, Sir Charles Turner, Bart. He served the office of sheriff for the county of York in the year 1759. In 1768 he was elected one of the representatives for the city, which he has ever since served in parliament. In 1770 he was elected one of the aldermen of the corporation, over which he presided as Lord-Mayor in 1772. He married for his first lady Miss Elisabeth Wombwell, youngest daughter and one of the co-heiresses of William Wombwell, of Wombwell, Esq. She dying without issue in June 1768, he afterwards married Miss Mary Shuttleworth, one of the daughters of James Shuttleworth, of Forcet, Esq. by whom he has left issue one son, aged 11 (now Sir Charles) and two daughters.—27. The Rev. Bond Spindler, rector of Eaton Hastings, in Berkshire.—28. At Paris, Monf. D'Alembert, secretary to the French Academy, &c. &c. by whose death the republic of letters has sustained an irreparable loss. He was one of the ablest mathematicians of the age, and by a singular and happy versatility of genius, to a profound skill in the abstract sciences, he joined all the accomplishments of an elegant, vivacious, and entertaining writer. He was one of the principal editors of the Encyclopedia; and besides his numerous mathematical works, he has written seven volumes of *Melanges Literaires*, containing various tracts on different subjects. His translation of Excerpts from Tacitus is considered as approaching nearer to the arduous precision of the original than that of any other translator. His philosophy never degenerated into impious presumption, nor his wit into profaneness. He was no moral impostor, who, under the specious gloss of a fantastical wisdom concealed the most ridiculous pride and intolerable conceit. He had not the pedantic parade of virtue, but possessed the actual substance, and his great intellectual superiority was uniformly humanized and adorned by meekness and simplicity.

• PRICES of STOCKS, &c. in NOVEMBER, 1783.

Compiled by C. DOMVILLE, Stock-Broker, No. 95, Cornhill.

Day	Bank Stock	3 per C. reduced	3 per C. consols	3 per C. Scrip.	4 per C. consols.	Long An.	Short An.	India Stock	India Ann.	India Bonds, 10 Dif.	S. S. Stock	Old Ann.	New Ann.	Navy Bills.	Exch. Bills. 10 Dif.	Lottery Tickets.	Wind Deal.	Weather.
28	117½	59	57½ a 58½	59½	75½	17½	12½	139		12		57½		13½	12	14 12	N W	Fair
29	118½	59	58½ a 59½	60½	76	18	12½	138		12			58½	13½	12	14 13	S W	Rain
30	118	59	59½ a 59½	60½	76	18	12½	138		12		57½		13½	10	14 15	S W	Fair
31	117½	58	59½ a 58½	60½	76	18	12½			10				12½	10	14 17	S E	
1	Sunday																S E	
2																	S W	
3		59	58½ a 59½	60½	76	18	12½	139	55½	9		57½		12½	9	14 17	S W	
4	118½	59	59½ a 59½	60½	76	18½	12½			9				12½	9	14 15	S W	
5	Holiday																S E	
6	118½	59	59½ a 59½	60½	76	18	13	138½		9			59½	12½	9	14 19	S W	
7	118½	59	59½ a 60½	61½	77	18	13		56½	12		58½		12½	8	14 19	S E	
8	118½	60	60½ a 60½	62½	77	18	15½			12			60½	13½		14 11	S E	
9	Sunday																S W	
10	Holiday																S W	Rain
11	118½	60	60½ a 59½	62	77	18½	13½	139		12			60	13½	8	14 11	N E	
12	118	59	59½ a 59½	61½	77	18	13½	138½	55½	14		59½		13½	7	15	N E	
13	118½	59	60½ a 59½	61½	77	18	13½	137½		17	65½		60	14	6	14 18	S E	
14	118½	59	59½ a 60½	61½	77	18	13			21				14	6	14 16	S E	
15		59	59½ a 60½	61½	76	18	13			25			59½	14	6	14 10	N E	
16	Sunday																N W	
17		59	59½ a 59	60½	76	18	13			28		58½				14 15	S	
18	117½	58	58½ a 59	59½	76	18	12½			25				14	8		S W	
19		58	58½ a 59	60½	75	17½	12½		54½	12				14	8		S W	
20	117	58	58½ a 59	60½	76	17	12½			22				13½	8		N E	
21	117	58	58½ a 59	60½	75	17½	12½	120	55	23		58		13½	9		N E	Fair
22		57	58½ a 59	59½	75	17½		120		28			58½	13½			N E	
23	Sunday																N E	
24		58	58½ a 59	59½	75	17½	12½	121½	55½	27		57½			8		N E	Rain
25	117	57	58½ a 59	60	75	17½	12½	123		24			58½		8		N E	Fair
26																	N E	
27																	N E	

N. B. In the 3 per Cent Consols. the highest and lowest Price of each Day is given; in the other Stocks the highest price only.